

THIRTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

County and City of Worcester



PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WORCESTER :

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1885.

Committee of Visitors for 1884.

FOR THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

THE EARL OF COVENTRY, Croome House, Worcester.

EARL BEAUCHAMP (Chairman), Madresfield Court, Great Malvern.

G. W. HASTINGS, ESQ., M.P., Barnard's Green, Great Malvern.

REV. CHARLES JOHN SALE, Holt Rectory, Worcester.

EDWARD V. V. WHEELER, ESQ., Kyrewood House, Tenbury.

H. F. VERNON, ESQ., Hanbury Hall, Droitwich.

C. M. BERINGTON, ESQ., Little Malvern Court, Malvern.

JOHN BRINTON, ESQ., M.P., Moor Hall, Stourport.

REV. H. W. COVENTRY, Severn Stoke, Worcester.

F. D. LEA SMITH, ESQ., The Grange, Halesowen.

ROBERT BERKELEY, ESQ., Spetchley Park, Worcester.

FOR THE CITY OF WORCESTER.

W. B. WILLIAMSON, ESQ. (Mayor), Worcester.

H. WILLIS, ESQ., Pitmaston, Worcester.

R. E. BARNETT, ESQ., The Mall, Worcester.

F. WOODWARD, ESQ., Lark Hill, Worcester.

Medical Superintendent.

E. MARRIOTT COOKE, M.B., Lond.

Assistant Medical Officer and Deputy-Superintendent.

MR. J. HARRINGTON DOUTY, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.S.A., Lond.

Second Assistant Medical Officer.

MR. GEORGE M. P. BRAINE, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.

Chaplain.

Treasurer.

REV. A. BOND, B.A.

J. SWINTON ISAAC, ESQ.

Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

MR. MARTIN CURTLER.

Auditor.


Asylum Clerk.

MR. F. A. WHEELER.

MR. G. JENKINS.

Matron.

MISS GIDDINGS.



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THE
THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS
OF THE
COUNTY AND CITY OF WORCESTER PAUPER
LUNATIC ASYLUM,

Presented to the Justices of the County at the Epiphany Quarter Sessions, 1885, and to the Town Council of the City of Worcester, within twenty days of the 20th of December, 1884, pursuant to the 62nd Section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853."

1. Your Committee have much satisfaction in reporting to the Court and Council that DR. COOKE continues to discharge his important duties as Superintendent of the Asylum in a very admirable manner. Those duties have been largely increased during the year in consequence of the extra labour thrown upon him in connection with the new buildings.

The conduct of the officers and servants has been satisfactory throughout the year.

2. The salary of MR. MARTIN CURTLER, the Clerk to the Visitors, was raised from the commencement of the present year from £80 to £120, it having remained at the former sum ever since the year 1855. The large increase in the numbers of the patients

since that date has entailed upon the Clerk increased duties and responsibility, and the Committee at a moment when a further extension of the Asylum was making a heavy demand upon Mr. Curtler's time and energy, felt it to be due to his long and meritorious service and tried ability to reconsider the amount of his salary.

3. MR JOHN SWINTON ISAAC was in May last appointed Treasurer of the Asylum in the place of his father the late MR. JOHN WHITMORE ISAAC.

4. MR. RICHARD ATKINSON, Assistant Medical Officer and Deputy Superintendent was compelled to give up his appointment in consequence of ill-health. Mr. J. HARRINGTON DOUTY succeeded him in that office at a salary of £150, and Mr. GEORGE M. P. BRAINE was appointed Second Assistant Medical Officer at a salary of £100.

5. Your Committee are happy to report that very good progress has been made in the erection of the new buildings, the whole of the roofs being now covered in, and there is every reason to believe that the building will be ready for the reception of patients in the course of the ensuing summer. It is intended at the first meeting in 1885 to appoint a special Sub-Committee to consider and report upon the arrangements necessary to be made for the occupation of the new buildings, as regards staff, attendants, &c., &c.

6. The opening of the new buildings will prove very beneficial in every point of view, but especially by doing away with the over crowded state of the present buildings, which has long caused much inconvenience, and by relieving the Asylum from the extra cost involved in the maintenance of 55 county and city patients at Rubery Hill Asylum.

7. It will be in the recollection of the Court and Council that at Michaelmas last a report was presented asking for permission to apply a probable surplus of £2,000 or thereabouts out of the sum of £35,200 granted for the purposes of the New Buildings towards furnishing the new wards. That permission having been accorded your Committee have commenced making arrangements for providing for their furnishing.

8. The alterations and improvements in the farm buildings referred to in last year's report have been completed, but the cost largely exceeded the sum anticipated. An account of the expenditure will be found below. The whole of it has been defrayed out of the profit on the private and out-county patients. This course was taken after careful consideration by the Committee as the best mode of appropriating such profits, the surplus balance—£151. 17s. 8d.—being carried to the repair account.

9. It will be recollected that no sum was granted to your Committee at the commencement of the year to defray the cost of general repairs. The amount expended for the four quarters ending Michaelmas last has been £1,248. 14s. 9d. ; and your Committee, as intimated in paragraph 10 of their last Annual Report, have made orders upon the County and City Treasurers for payment out of the rates (in due proportions) of the sum required after crediting the profit balance above-mentioned, pursuant to Section 38 of The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853. The amounts to be paid are £737. 12s. by the County, and £92. 4s. by the City.*

10. The rate of maintenance, which was raised to 7s. 7d. per head per week from the 1st January, 1884, was again raised to 8s. 2d. per head per week as from 1st May last, the increase being entirely necessary on account of the large excess payable to the Rubery Hill Asylum for the 55 contract patients.

Your Committee are glad to be able to add that, excluding the extra cost of the Rubery Hill patients, the Asylum ranks second in point of cheapness amongst the Lunatic Asylums of the country.

11. Your Committee have on several occasions carefully considered the question of the enlargement of the Chapel, but have not yet been able to come to any final conclusion on the subject. They are, however, disposed to think that in face of the many difficulties which exist in adding to the present building, the most satisfactory and probably the most economical plan will be to erect a new building of a comparatively inexpensive character.

(* Since this Report was drawn the Committee have made the orders referred to, and the amounts have been paid; thus balancing the Repairs Account to the end of the year.)

12. Deputations from numerous Boards of Guardians have visited the Asylum during the past year, and have invariably left the most favourable reports as to the state of the patients belonging to their Unions.

13. Two of the Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum on the 16th and 17th July, and left a Report very favourable as to the condition and management of the Institution. A copy of this Report is printed below (Schedule 1), also the Chaplain's Annual Report (Schedule 2), Statement of Repair Account (Schedule 3), Statement of Cost of New Farm Buildings (Schedule 4), and Statement of Mortgage Debt (Schedule 5).

14. The General Committee have held 13 Meetings during the year, and the House Committee 8 Meetings. The following is the Attendance Table at both classes of Meetings :—

	GENERAL MEETINGS.	HOUSE COMMITTEE MEETINGS.
The Earl Beauchamp.....	10	..... 3
The Earl of Coventry.....	1	.....
Rev. C. J. Sale	12	..... 1
G. W. Hastings, Esq., M.P.	5	.....
F. D. Lea Smith, Esq.	11	.....
H. F. Vernon, Esq.....	6	..... 1
Robert Berkeley, Esq.	12	..... 5
C. M. Berington, Esq.....	13	..... 7
Rev. H. W. Coventry.....	13	..... 5
E. V. V. Wheeler, Esq.....	12	.....
John Brinton, Esq., M.P.	9	.....
The Mayor of Worcester (W. B. Williamson, Esq.)	2	..... 1
Henry Willis, Esq.....	7	.....
F. Woodward, Esq.....	1	.....
Frederick Corbett, Esq. (in place of Mr. Woodward, deceased)	1	..... 1
R. E. Barnett, Esq.	7	..... 7

15. The two (county) Visitors retiring will be MR. JOHN BRINTON, M.P., who has attended 9 meetings, and MR. H. F. VERNON, who has attended 6 meetings.

16. The following table shews the number of patients in the Asylum at the last visit of the House Committee in each of the last six years :—

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
1879	..... 336	.....	434	.....	770
1880	..... 348	.....	417	.....	765
1881	..... 362	.....	429	.....	791
1882	..... 341	.....	436	.....	777
1883	..... 349	.....	422	.....	771
1884	..... 350	.....	442	.....	792

The totals for 1882 are exclusive of 25 males and 5 females, and the totals for 1883 and 1884 are exclusive of 25 males and 30 females belonging to the county and city remaining under contract at Rubery Hill Asylum. The totals for 1884 include 51 private patients (20 males and 31 females).

17. The cost of general repairs for 1885 is estimated at £1,100 the Committee hope to defray £800 of this from the profit on private and out-county patients leaving only £300 to be provided by the county and city.

18. It may be as well to mention here that should the City of Worcester Extension Bill pass into Law the terms of the Agreement of Union, as regards proportion of payment out of County and City Rates will have to be reconsidered.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

BEAUCHAMP,

CHAIRMAN.

MADRESFIELD COURT,

DECEMBER 22ND, 1884.

[SCHEDULE I.]

(COPY.)

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

“ Worcester County and City Asylum,

“ July 17th, 1884.

“ When two members of our Board visited this Asylum last December they found one woman suffering from Typhoid Fever, and another was shortly afterwards attacked by the same disease. The sanitary arrangements here, for a long time past, had not been satisfactory, we are therefore glad to be enabled to report that great improvements in this respect have taken place, and, since the beginning of the present year, no patient has been attacked by Typhoid Fever. The principal alterations tending to render the Asylum inmates less liable to be attacked by fevers may shortly be stated as follows :

“ (1.) The old brick culverts formerly running under the buildings have been removed, and replaced by external glazed sanitary pipes, into which the closets in the central building and basement now empty themselves.

“ (2.) A new main sewer constructed by 18-inch glazed sanitary pipes, with 3 ventilating shafts, has replaced the old brick culvert.

“ (3.) The baths and closets of Male 8 Ward have been connected with sewage system of the new building. We may here mention, however, that the urinal in this Ward is in a bad position, and yesterday was smelling offensively, and should be removed.

“ (4.) New sewage tanks have been erected, and, including 12 acres of land recently purchased, about 20 acres receive the liquid sewage. The new tanks are not yet quite

satisfactory, as we observed that the surface water from the airing courts now runs into the tank, sometimes causing an overflow, and then the ashes placed below to mix with the solid faecal matter become unable to be used for this purpose. A remedy ought to be found for this, and we think the solid matter ought to be removed more frequently than once a week.

“The other alterations which have to be noticed are: (1.) The enlargement of the laundry, which is in progress, and in consequence of this the heavy washing of the Institution is now being done at the Rubery Hill Asylum. We hope this enlargement will be pushed on with all speed, as not only must the expense be great of having the washing sent out, but many women are unable to be employed in other places but the laundry, and are therefore at this time perforce idle. (2.) The engine-house has been enlarged, and a new third boiler set up. (3.) A new and enlarged gas meter is being erected with means of allowing the repairs of the meter to be done without interfering with the supply of gas to the building. (4.) One of the Wards has been heated with steam. (5.) A new visitors' room, with apartments for the Head Attendant, are in course of construction. (6.) New pigsties, slaughter-house, &c., have been built. (7.) There is a new Clerk's office.

“The arrangements for the extinction of a fire remain as at last visit. The code of rules would, we think, be improved if they contained a notice that the *first* duty of the Attendants was to see to the safety of the patients, and afterwards to the safety of the building. The fire buckets are placed too high, and we pointed out where we thought they might be put so as to be readily available, and yet not likely to be interfered with by patients. The safe exit of the patients by alternative staircases appears to us to be secured in all parts of the building except in 7 dormitory on either side. At the extreme end of each, one of the present iron casemated windows might be made to open upon hinges, and locked with an ordinary key. These

windows give upon a ledge, from which an easy means of reaching the ground might be provided. As an additional safeguard there are Night Attendants constantly patrolling the building, but there is no mechanical means of testing the watchfulness of the female Night Attendants. Now that the annexe is approaching completion, we suggest for the consideration of the Committee whether it would not be well to get some electric system, both as a means of communication between the old and new building, and also to serve as check in both buildings, and in each division, upon the Night Attendants. There is another matter which will we hope soon be considered, *i.e.*, the erection of a detached Hospital for infectious cases. We may mention that we hope the enlargement of the Chapel (which subject we are aware is before the Committee), will be speedily begun. The patients now attending Divine service are nearly 340, and the Chapel is quite full: so that with the increased number of patients, increased accommodation will be a necessity.

“The following table shows the changes which have taken place since our colleagues were here in 1883 :

	M.		F.		Total.
Admitted	48	...	58	...	106
Discharged : Recovered.....	15	...	15	...	30
„ Relieved	2	...	1	...	3
„ Not improved ...	4	...	4	...	8
Died	27	...	24	...	51

“The admissions of 1883 were, it appears, in a large proportion of cases, unfavourable for cure, and the recovery rate for both sexes was but 29 per cent. The death-rate for last year was 12·3 per cent. for males and 7·8 per cent. for females, or 9·8 per cent for both sexes. This is about the average rate in county Asylums. The deaths since the last visit (with the exception of two cases of Typhoid already referred to), have all been due to ordinary causes. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 45 out of the 51 deaths. No Coroner’s Inquest has been held. Upon the books this day are the names of 784

patients, 349 males and 435 females. Three of the former and four of the latter were away on trial, and there are also 56 patients chargeable to Worcestershire, who are not able to be received here; 55 are at Rubery Hill, and one is at Fisherton. We have during yesterday and this day seen all the patients in residence, and have to give a favourable report of their behaviour and personal appearance.

“Complaints were but few, and, except on the ground of undue detention, none were brought to our notice not clearly the outcome of delusion. Amongst the present inmates there are 21 General Paralytics, and 127 Epileptics; besides a large proportion of aged patients suffering from various forms of Brain Disease, and we found 18 men and 14 women in bed. The night supervision of the Epileptics will, until the new building is finished, we fear, remain imperfect, but there is in each division a special Night Attendant for this class, and for the observation of 8 males and 9 females deemed actively suicidal. No restraint is recorded, but 11 men and 5 women have been secluded on 47, and 6 occasions, and for a total of 382 and 47 hours. The state of the Wards and dormitories as well as the condition of the patients was creditable to the Attendants. We observed no escape of sewer gas in closets, sinks, or lavatories. In the lavatories we saw that the round towels were not locked up as they ought to be to prevent unauthorised removal. We hope it will not be long before the old box beds, still existing in many rooms, will be replaced by beds of more modern construction.

“The dinner served yesterday did not commend itself to us. It was rhubarb pudding, and the beverage was milk, except for working men who had beer. The quantity was small, and we did not think the meal sufficiently nutritious. During the fruit season the quantity provided might serve as a pleasant addition to, and not a substitute for, a substantial meal.

“Overcrowding still exists as regards the day space, and too many beds are placed in some dormitories. One male Ward is occupied by 58 beds for females, who are distributed by day in

the ordinary female Wards. The staff of Attendants has, since the last visit, been increased by one in the female division, but it is still in our opinion weak in male Ward 3 and female Wards 2 and 3. We are glad to observe that the duration of service is satisfactory, only 11 out of a total of 55 having seen less than one year's service. Uniforms have been given to both sexes, without any reduction in the wages. There is no room for either male or female Attendants to meet in when off duty. These rooms furnished with a piano for the nurses, and a billiard table for the men, are common in Asylums, and prove a source of much pleasure to Attendants, when, as here, the Asylum is some distance from a town or railway station. The returns of employment furnished to us do not differ materially from those at the last visit. They comprise 70 per cent. of each sex, and must therefore be considered satisfactory. The above report shews that we are well pleased with the result of our inspection, and we have to express our satisfaction at the knowledge shown of the cases of the various patients by Dr. Atkinson, the Deputy-superintendent, who accompanied us during our inspection, in the absence of Dr. Cooke, who was taking his annual holiday.

“ W. E. FRERE, } COMMISSIONERS IN
 “ JOHN D. CLEATON, } LUNACY.”

[SCHEDULE II.]
CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Committee of Visiting Magistrates.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

My Thirteenth Annual Report will not differ widely from those of the last few years. Taking a general view of my work and its results amongst the patients, I have reason to express as much hope of its usefulness as I have always done. There is no doubt that the Apostle Paul's general injunction to Christians to "comfort the feeble-minded and support the weak" has the widest possible scope for its exercise in these Institutions, and is a sufficient warrant for the adoption of all religious means possible in them. Were it desirable for us to dwell on the darker side of the picture, Asylum work might be held by some inconceivably sad; but I consider that to banish this aspect of it almost entirely from our thoughts is not inconsistent with the truest sympathy. By such a course the elasticity of our own minds is less likely to be impaired; and any natural cheerfulness with which God has gifted us, and which (I feel) we ought to cultivate rather than check by morbid sentiment, will tend the more to shed a genial and ameliorating influence on those suffering from mental depression. Such are the principles on which I strive to rule my own duties. And coming to actual results, the life is not without its pleasant side. It is cheering to note the returning mind and the brightening smile of intelligence, and to feel that one has done something towards these happy results by some of the many means the Institution so freely provides.

Descending to the details of my own functions—in my visits three times a week to all the wards, and my daily presence in the hospitals for reading, prayer, and other ministrations, as opportunity offers, I always find a welcome reception and reverent attention to anything strictly religious, with—of course—occasional exceptions, easily accounted for on mental grounds.

In many cases during the last twelve months I have found the Library of the utmost use both as a source of instruction and amusement, and also of relief in the quiet rest it has given to minds that would otherwise fall back into dull obliviousness or develop activity in unhealthy excitement. The issue of books has been 568, of which the unprecedented number of 400 has been read by patients; and even this does not represent the whole reading, as books are often passed from one to another, though as far as possible I take note of these transfers. The Library contains 900 volumes.

During the last eight months the Wednesday services in chapel and the morning prayers at eight o'clock on other week days have been very much better attended than at any former period; and though this may entail a little extra trouble in the house, it is amply compensated in the satisfaction it seems to give to those who are privileged and able to join.

I have had no occasion for any private administration of Holy Communion, but have celebrated it publicly seven times in the year, as usual, to an average of 21 males and 20 females, 44 being the highest number ever attained. I consider the number of patients communicating quite satisfactory, and we use every care in admitting to it those only who are likely to be devout and derive benefit.

In the spring of the year I baptized an infant born in the Asylum. This I did, as there was no apparent chance of her living to receive baptism in her parents' parish. The mother, an epileptic not likely to be discharged, wished to be churched, and as she was quite capable of appreciating it, I readily performed this service for her.

My Bible class on Sundays is generally very well attended, and a considerable number take much pleasure in it, and show a serious and interested attention. The average has been 26 male and 35 female patients.

As a means to the heartiness of our Sunday services, two in number with sermons, and also of our occasional services on Christmas Day and Good Friday, we continue our weekly practice of the choir, attended, since a register was kept the last fifteen months, by an average of 8.5 male and 11.25 female members of the staff, under the able conductorship of Mr. Douty, the Deputy Superin-

tendent. At our Harvest Thanksgiving and on all Festivals the services have been choral, as in many former years.

I need scarcely say that on Sundays the chapel is closely packed. I know the subject of extended accommodation has been much before you during the year, and will probably require solution at no very distant date. It is hardly necessary for me to add that whatever scheme you may draw up, whether temporary or permanent, it will be my pleasure to accommodate myself to the changed circumstances, and to do my best for the spiritual welfare of the Institution, not only as regards the patients, but also the staff of the house, to whom I owe my warmest acknowledgments for the kindly help rendered me in my official duties.

I am, my Lords and Gentlemen,

Faithfully your obedient Servant,

ALFRED BOND,

Powick, Dec. 16th, 1884.

CHAPLAIN.

[SCHEDULE III.]

REPAIRS ACCOUNT, 1884.

1884.

RECEIPTS.

	Balance in hand (see 31st Annual Report, p. 17)	£227	6	2
Jan. 7.	To Cash of Hall for old iron	4	6	7
July 26.	„ Old iron sold	1	6	8
Aug. 22.	„ Hall, old iron and lead sold	34	1	8
	„ Profit on Private and Out County Patients for the 4 Quarters ended Michaelmas, 1884	£927	4	10
	„ Less Cost of Alterations and Improvements of Farm Buildings (see separate Account) pursuant to Resolution of the Committee of Visitors, dated 7th July, 1884	775	7	2
			151	17 8
Dec. 27.	By County, 8-9ths of £829. 16s. to balance this account	737	12	0
„ 31.	By City, 1-9th of above sum	92	4	0
			829	16 0
			£1,248	14 9

1884.

EXPENDITURE.

Jan. 7.	Mrs. Davenport, One Month's Superannuation ..	£3	0	0
	Mr. A. P. Watkins, One Year's Insurance	40	2	3
Feb. 4.	Tradesmen's Bills for Christmas Quarter	252	19	4
	Mrs. Davenport, One Month's Superannuation ..	3	0	0
March 3.	Ditto ditto ..	3	0	0
„ 31.	Ditto ditto ..	3	0	0
May 5.	Tradesmen's Bills for Lady Day Quarter	208	6	0
	Mrs. Davenport, One Month's Superannuation ..	3	0	0
June 2.	Mr. H. Rowe, Commission on Contract for Ventilation of Closets, &c.	36	6	0
	Mrs. Davenport, One Month's Superannuation ..	3	0	0
July 7.	Ditto ditto ..	3	0	0
Aug. 4.	Tradesmen's Bills for Midsummer Quarter	217	0	10
	Mrs. Davenport, One Month's Superannuation ..	3	0	0
Sept. 8.	Ditto ditto ..	3	0	0
	Mr. T. Morgan, for stone	15	7	6
Oct. 6.	Mrs. Davenport, One Month's Superannuation ..	3	0	0
Nov. 3.	Tradesmen's Bills for Michaelmas Quarter	388	15	5
	Mr Jenkins' Wages	19	18	4
	Mrs. Davenport, One Month's Superannuation ..	3	0	0
Dec. 1.	Mr. Jenkins' Wages	24	19	1
	Mrs. Davenport, One Month's Superannuation ..	3	0	0
	Mr. T. Morgan, gravel	9	0	0
			£1,248	14 9

[SCHEDULE IV.]

ACCOUNT OF ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS
OF FARM BUILDINGS, PIGGERIES, &c.

(Charged to Profit on Private, &c., Patients pursuant to Resolution
of the Committee of Visitors, dated 7th July, 1884.)

1884.

RECEIPTS.

Feb. 18.	Profit on Monmouth Patients to Christmas, 1883	£1	3	1		
	„ Private Patients, ditto	248	4	6		
					£249	7 7
Aug. 8.	„ on Aston Patients for Lady- Day and Midsummer Quarters 1884	4	11	9		
	„ Monmouth, ditto	5	11	9		
	„ Private Patients, ditto	453	10	2		
					463	13 8
Nov. 10.	„ Aston Patients to Michaelmas, 1884	2	15	10		
	„ Bishop's Stortford, ditto		19	2		
	„ Dudley, ditto	5	1	8		
	„ Private Patients, ditto	205	6	11		
					214	3 7
					£927	4 10

EXPENDITURE.

Materials, bricks, tiles, cement, timber, stone, &c.	£407	6	1
Labour, wages, &c.	348	1	1
Clerk of Works and Superintendence	20	0	0
	775	7	2
Balance carried to Repairs Account....	151	17	8
	£927	4	10

[SCHEDULE V.]

STATEMENT OF MORTGAGE DEBT.

	For the County.			For the City.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The total aggregate originally borrowed } amounted to	56,888	17	8	7,111	2	4	64,000	0	0
Borrowed since	25,827	16	4	6,083	7	0	31,911	3	4
	82,716	14	0	13,194	9	4	95,911	3	4
Paid off	79,074	7	9	8,486	14	1	87,561	1	10
Remaining unpaid ..	3,642	6	3	4,707	15	3	8,350	1	6

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

*To the Committee of Visitors of the Worcester County
and City Lunatic Asylum.*

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to lay before you my Report on the condition and management of your Asylum for the year 1884, and to present with it the various statistical information, and medical tables and notes, to which is appended the financial statement of the general accounts, which has, as usual, been prepared by the Asylum Clerk, together with a table of the dietary, and some information as to the manner in which the patients have been employed.

The changes that occurred among the patients during the year were as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total number of patients remaining in the			
Asylum 1st January, 1884	344	425	769
Admitted	85	87	172
Discharged	41	44	83
Died	45	25	70
Remaining in the Asylum on 31st December	343	445	788

From an examination of these figures it will be seen that there were at the end of the year 19 more patients on the books of the Asylum than at the beginning; that this increase is entirely confined to the female division, and that, in fact, there was a diminution by one in the male. This is to be accounted for, not by any great disparity in the number of admissions of the two sexes, but mainly

because the male comprised so many more cases of grave physical disease, chiefly affecting the brain, than the female, consequently the number of deaths amongst the male patients has been much greater than that amongst the female.

The average number resident during the year was 347 males and 432 females. Of the total 788 remaining, the extreme limit in which recovery can be looked for is in the case of 26 males and 55 females.

ADMISSIONS.—The number of admissions has been slightly higher than the average of the past 10 years. The cases have on the whole been, in their character, somewhat more favourable for recovery than those received during the two previous years, though 25 on admission were suffering from the fatal disease of General Paralysis, 16 from Epilepsy; 8 were cases of Idiocy, some of which were also combined with Epilepsy. Nineteen not included in the foregoing were over 60 years of age; 32 were for other reasons deemed incurable, leaving but 72 of the year's admissions, 30 males and 42 females, in whom, at the time of admission, there was a possible chance of recovery taking place. Out of this number 13 males and 14 females have already been discharged cured, and 3 males as relieved. Fifteen males and 2 females, who were admitted during the year, have died, and 1 female has been discharged as unimproved, leaving at the end of the year, out of a total of 172 patients admitted, 54 males and 70 females still under treatment. One criminal lunatic was admitted, he having been found insane whilst undergoing a term of imprisonment of nine months, to which he was sentenced for housebreaking.

Three males and 4 females were transferred from other Asylums, their settlement having been determined on some Union in your County.

Thirty-seven males and 36 females were on admission stated to be suicidally disposed, and 62 males and 65 females were believed to be dangerous to others.

Table IX. shows in detail the cause or causes to which, after very careful enquiry, the mental disease could be attributed in each case. From this it appears that Epilepsy was the primary cause in 19 cases ; other forms of brain disease in 20 ; old age and failing health in 9 ; conditions peculiar to women in 9 ; anxiety, overwork, trouble, &c., in 27 ; intemperance in 15 ; hereditary influence in 18 ; whilst in 23 cases the cause was unknown. In 23 others previous attacks had occurred, 2 were congenital, 2 were due to fevers, 2 to starvation, and 1 to heart disease.

DISCHARGES.—Of the discharges, 33 males and 34 females were discharged recovered, 4 males and 3 females relieved, and 4 males and 5 females unimproved.

The percentage of recovery on the total number of patients admitted, excluding those transferred from other Asylums, was 40.2 for the males and 40.9 for the females, or an average for the two of 40.6 ; as compared with 35.3 for the males and 42.2 for the females, total 38.9 in all the County and Borough Asylums in England and Wales for 1883.

As will be seen, by reference to Table XV., 29 out of the 67 cases discharged recovered left the Asylum within six months of admission, 18 within twelve months, and 11 within two years. Undoubtedly but a very small proportion of those lunatics are curable whom it is found necessary to detain for more than two years in the Asylum ; but as an interesting example of how difficult it is to positively state when a patient has become hopelessly incurable, and of what an extended period it sometimes takes for the disordered mind to regain its balance, may be cited the case of a girl, who was discharged in

November, after a residence of nearly 10 years. For more than seven years her mind had been occupied with various fixed delusions; she was miserable and depressed, suicidally disposed, and unable to occupy herself in any way. About two years ago symptoms of improvement first manifested themselves, and these very slowly but steadily progressed up to the time of her discharge, when she left the Asylum bright and useful, and without the semblance of any delusion.

DEATHS.—The percentage of deaths on the average number resident was 12.9 for the males and 5.7 for the females, total 8.9; as compared with 12.4 males and 7.7 females, total 9.8, in all the County and Borough Asylums in England and Wales for the year 1883. Post-mortem Examinations were made in 61 out of the 70 cases of death. In Table XVII. will be found the causes of death, of which the following is a brief summary:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Disease of the Brain	27	6	33
„ „ Heart and Lungs	9	15	24
„ „ Abdominal Organs	5	2	7
Other causes	4	2	6
Total	45	25	70

Eighteen males, included under disease of the brain, died from General Paralysis.

PRIVATE PATIENTS.—Of the total number of patients remaining in the Asylum at the end of the year, 19 males and 31 females belonged to the private class, as against 23 males and 35 females remaining at the end of the year 1883. During the 12 months 4 males and 5 females have been admitted, 3 males and 6 females have been discharged recovered, and 1 male and 1 female not improved. Five males and 2 females have died. Two males and 1 female have been transferred from the pauper to the private class, and 1 male and 1 female from the private to the pauper.

As in last year's report, will be found at page 85 the rate of charge made in the case of every private patient remaining in the Asylum, together with the conditions on which these patients are admitted.

BIRTHS.—Four births have occurred in the Asylum during the year. In two instances the mothers have been discharged recovered, a third is making some mental improvement, and the fourth is chronically insane owing to Epilepsy.

ACCIDENTS.—I am thankful to be able to record that there has been no suicide or fatal accident. The following is a summary of the injuries that have occurred during the year: One patient, a female, working in the laundry, had her right hand severely crushed by getting it accidentally caught in the rollers of the steam mangle, and in all probability she would have lost her arm, or even her life, but for the thought and promptitude of another patient, who was standing near at the time, and who, on hearing her cries, reversed the machine. It was found necessary to amputate a portion of the hand; the wound has healed satisfactorily.

There were 3 fractures of the neck of the thigh bone, all of which occurred in aged women, and as is usually the case, were caused by falls of apparently the most trivial character; 2 by tripping over hearth-rugs, and a third in fainting. Two of these made good recovery, but the third is bedridden. One female patient fractured the bone of her left upper arm by being pushed down by another patient; and another when out walking fractured one of the bones of her left forearm by falling off a bank from which she was picking flowers; in both these cases there was satisfactory union.

Two patients dislocated their shoulder joints by being pushed down by other patients; the injuries were both successfully reduced. One of the female attendants severely

fractured both bones of her leg by falling off a pair of steps; she made a good recovery, after a somewhat tedious convalescence.

In addition to the treatment required for the above injuries, I have found it necessary to perform some other surgical operations, amongst which may be mentioned two cases of amputation of the breast for cancer; in one with very satisfactory, and in the other with, at present, a doubtful result; and Chopart's amputation of the foot in the case of a young female patient, who had been the subject of necrosis of the bones of the foot for over 10 years; she has left the Asylum quite recovered, and before she did so was able even, with the aid of a surgical boot, to dance.

INQUESTS.—No Coroner's inquest has been held during the year.

ESCAPES.—Six patients have effected their escape; in most instances they were recaptured within two hours, the longest period of absence being in the case of a man who was away for 48 hours.

GENERAL HEALTH.—The general health of the Asylum has been excellent, which is a matter for congratulation considering the extremely overcrowded state of the wards. This is attributable, apart from the sanitary condition of the Asylum, in no small degree to the way in which the Attendants have maintained the wards in a thoroughly clean and well-ventilated state, and to the fact that owing to the uniformly fine weather confinement for a whole day within the buildings has been but of rare occurrence.

There have been four cases of infectious disease (1) one of chicken pox occurring in an imbecile youth, which owing to precautions taken did not spread (2) one of scarlet fever in a male patient, the disease being in all probability imported by friends who visited him. Owing to the absence of any detached building for the treatment of such a case, it was impossible to isolate it as completely

as its importance demanded ; but, fortunately, the fever was discovered in its very early stage, and I at once had two dormitories, a W.C., and lavatory, with a separate external entrance, situated at the end of one of the wards barricaded and hermetically sealed from the rest of the ward, and had the patient placed there with two attendants, whose sole duty it was to nurse him, and by these means infection did not spread. At the best, however, the arrangement was a most imperfect one, and was only carried out at the expense of depriving the already overcrowded ward of two good-size dormitories, a W.C., and lavatory, and this in excessively hot weather. (3) Two patients, one a male the other a female, were attacked with typhoid fever in the months of July and January respectively. The origin of the fever baffled discovery. It is very instructive to note how, in institutions like this, which are known to be in a sanitary state as regards drainage, &c., isolated cases of typhoid occur at intervals of many months, and in such totally different parts of the building, that they cannot have any possible connection one with another, and which, by their singleness and total absence at the time of any concomitant cases of diarrhoea, erysipelas, &c., seem to discountenance the theory that there has been any temporary or partial pollution of water supply or other ingesta.

EMPLOYMENTS AND RECREATIONS.—These continue to receive the full attention their importance deserves. The returns show that an average of 66 per cent. of the male, and 64 per cent. of the female patients were daily industriously engaged.

STAFF.—To my great regret Mr. Atkinson was obliged to resign his post as Senior Assistant Medical Officer and Deputy Superintendent in the early autumn, on account of ill health. Mr. Douty, who had very satisfactorily discharged the duties of Second Assistant Medical Officer,

was appointed to succeed him, and he is proving himself a valuable officer and colleague by the energy and ability with which he discharges his medical and other duties. Mr. Braine, formerly House Physician to the Middlesex Hospital, was appointed Second Assistant Medical Officer, and is fully realising the good expectations formed of him during the time he acted as *locum tenens* in the summer. I am indebted to these gentlemen for the outline notes, appended to this report, of a few of the cases treated in the Asylum during the year, which seem to be of especial medical interest.

There has been no change during the year among the other Officers, who have discharged their duties in their usual admirable manner. I can give a very good report of the conduct of the other members of the staff; it has not been found necessary to peremptorily dismiss any one. Reprimands have been fewer than usual, and of these the only one which calls for remark is in the case of the gardener attendant, whom I reported to your Committee as having used very unkind treatment to two of the patients in their dormitory when going to bed: he was in consequence severely reprimanded and heavily fined.

The following is the present staff of attendants and servants:

Male Attendants	25
Male Artisan Attendants, Farm and other Servants.....	26
Female Attendants	31
Female Domestic Servants, including Laundry Maids ...	9
<hr/>	
Total	91

Out of this total only 5 have had notice to leave; 9 have resigned, 1 on account of ill health, 3 to resume home duties, 1 to be married, and 4 wishing for a change. It adds very greatly to the well-being of the Asylum and patients that few changes should occur in the staff, and I have little doubt that the addition of uniform and other indulgences accorded to the attendants and servants by

your Committee during the last year or two, have tended to this satisfactory result.

Two male attendants have died suddenly; one, the artisan shoemaker attendant, who had been over $18\frac{1}{2}$ years in your service, from intestinal disease; and the other, the charge attendant of the male hospital, from heart disease. The widows of both received such consideration at the hands of your Committee as the individual cases merited.

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.—Two members of the Board of the Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum on the 16th and 17th of July. There is little in their report that calls for comment from me, beyond the facts that at the time of their visit the sewerage tanks had only just been started, and were consequently not in perfect working order, the overflow pipe not having been fixed. Since completion the tanks work satisfactorily. Locks have been added to the roller towels as suggested, where danger was to be apprehended by their removal. Their recommendation for the erection of a detached hospital has been already, on more than one occasion, referred to by me in my Annual Reports, as well as in those of my predecessor in office. It seems to me that the requirements in this matter would be adequately met by the erection of a cottage containing two rooms for the sick, with a small kitchen, a washhouse, and two rooms for the accommodation of a male and female nurse when the building was in use. By such an arrangement any infectious case (*i.e.*), the one of scarlet fever already referred to, could be effectually isolated.

BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.—Deputations from seven Boards of Guardians have visited the Asylum. Copies of their reports have, in each instance, been duly forwarded, invariably expressing the high opinion entertained by them of your Asylum and the condition of their patients.

REPAIRS.—All parts of the buildings have been maintained in a thoroughly satisfactory state of repair by the artisan attendants, assisted by patients. Much has been done towards renovating the boundary and airing court walls, which had become considerably decayed.

THE FARM AND GARDEN continue to be a source of much recreation and employment to the patients and of great advantage generally to the Asylum, though, I am sorry to say, the pecuniary profit has been much lower than for many years past, amounting to only £274. 14s. 2d. This mainly arises from three causes—(1) the extraordinary low price at which the good yield of corn has been obliged to be sold—(2) the depreciation in the value of the stock, the value being calculated on the current prices for the year—(3) the outlay which has been necessary on account of draining operations.

There are now 343 acres of land in occupation, about half of which is arable and half pasture; 78 acres are freehold.

Owing to the great difficulty experienced by the married attendants, &c., in obtaining cottages in the vicinity of the Asylum, a great boon has been conferred by the conversion of the old farm-house at Solloway's Farm, rented from Lord Beauchamp (at whose expense the alterations have been effected), into two excellent cottages, and by the renting from his Lordship of two other very good cottages adjoining the Asylum estate. This will allow of at least three more of the staff residing close to the Asylum instead of being compelled, as heretofore, to live some distance away. No further charge will be entailed on the Asylum, as the tenants will repay the full rent to your Committee.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.—The average weekly cost per head for the year has been 7s. 8½d., as against 7s. 8¾d. for the previous year, a slight saving (though it must be regarded

as a satisfactory result considering the extra charge entailed in respect to the washing referred to below, and to the fact that last year was the first in which uniform was issued to the attendants and servants, which item alone caused an increase under the head of "clothing" to the amount of £241. 9s. 2d.); but in spite of this, the rate charged to the Unions, which was 7s. 7d. for the first four months, had to be raised in May to 8s. 2d., at which it now stands. The difference, 5½d. per week, amounting in the eight months to over £625, having been entirely absorbed by the excess in the charge of 14s. per week for the 55 patients boarded out at the Rubery Hill Asylum.

Owing to the building operations in connection with the laundry referred to below, it was found absolutely necessary for a greater part of the washing to be done elsewhere for about three months during the summer; accordingly a contract was entered into with the authorities of the Rubery Hill Asylum for the purpose, and my thanks are due to Dr. Lyle, the Superintendent there, for the great assistance he accorded me. This arrangement entailed an additional cost of about £200, which charge has tended to swell the item "necessaries" to a corresponding extent.

NEW BUILDINGS.—As was anticipated, the Asylum has been disordered by the very extensive building operations and alterations which have been going on. Below I have briefly indicated what has been done. It is a matter of great thankfulness to know, now that these operations have nearly reached completion, that they have been carried on without any untoward occurrence or serious accident.

(1.) The main buildings of the annexe have so far advanced that there is every prospect of their being occupied by patients towards the middle of the ensuing year.

(2.) The extension of the laundry has been completed, the roof has been raised 5ft., and the area extended about one-third, various rooms for receiving and issuing the linen have been added, two additional drying closets fixed, powerful and improved washing machinery introduced, and the floor of the washhouse laid with granolithic pavement.

(3.) A new engine-room has been made at the expense of the Clerk's old office, a second engine fixed, a large boiler added, and various other appliances for the economization of steam and coal introduced.

(4.) New piggeries have been built below the old farm-yard, and the old piggeries replaced by cow sheds and stables.

(5.) New and improved sewer tanks have been erected, and the land recently purchased for disposal of the sewage water, brought under irrigation by means of iron pipes and hydrants. The old main brick culvert, which ran under the central offices, and which was the only drain remaining beneath the buildings, has been done away with, and a drain, composed of socketed pipes, been placed external to the buildings in its stead.

(6.) A new Clerk's office has been built in place of the one which had to be demolished for the new engine-room.

(7.) Two rooms have been built for the accommodation of the chief male attendant, and adjoining them a room for the male patients to see their friends in. By these means a pressing want has been supplied, the old rooms having long been found totally inadequate in size and position for their purpose.

During the coming year a great amount of thought and time will have to be expended on the organisation of the new buildings, but by the end of the year there is every reason to hope that the Asylum will be in a thoroughly settled and orderly state.

In conclusion, I beg to thank the Chairman and Committee for the firm support and assistance they have so invariably accorded to me, by which the responsibilities of my office during the past year have been immensely lightened.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

E. MARRIOTT COOKE, M.B., LOND.,

Medical Officer and Superintendent.

28th February, 1885.

STATISTICAL AND MEDICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—*General Results of the Year, 1884.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Inmates at close of 1883.....	344	425	769
Admitted for the first time during the year	78	73	151
Re-admitted during the year	7	14	21
Total number under treatment	429	512	941
Discharged..... M. F. T. 41 42—83			
Of whom were Recovered ... M. F. T. 33 34 67			
„ „ Relieved 4 3 7			
„ „ Unimproved. 4 5 9			
Died 45 25 70			
Total discharged and died during the year	86	67	153
Number of Patients at close of 1884.....	343	445	788
Average number resident throughout the } year..... }	347	432	779
Highest number in the Asylum during } the year or any one day..... }	353	444	797
Lowest number in the Asylum during } the year or any one day..... }	342	420	762

TABLE II.—*General results of each Year*

Dates.	Admitted.			Discharged.								
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Unimproved.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From Aug. 11th to Dec. 31st.												
1852	91	101	192	5	2	7	2	0	2	1	0	1
1853	52	45	97	9	16	25	2	3	5	1	2	3
1854	41	47	88	8	14	22	5	3	8	0	0	0
1855	53	48	101	19	19	38	7	5	12	0	0	0
1856	41	39	80	12	14	26	1	0	1	2	0	2
1857 (a)	74	56	130	18	11	29	2	0	2	3	0	3
1858 (a)	40	52	92	12	19	31	4	2	6	1	0	1
1859 (a)	56	64	120	17	26	43	5	4	9	1	1	2
1860 (a)	61	71	132	18	20	38	13	7	20	20	0	20
1861	62	68	130	16	26	42	4	7	11	2	0	2
1862	64	54	118	22	24	46	3	4	7	3	0	3
1863 (b)	62	97	159	23	31	54	7	4	11	4	0	4
1864 (b c)	67	103	170	26	22	48	5	3	8	1	1	2
1865 (b c)	72	68	140	15	34	49	2	1	3	3	1	4
1866 (b c)	76	79	155	18	28	46	1	13	14	0	12	12
1867 (d)	79	80	159	25	25	50	9	7	16	3	1	4
1868 (d)	87	69	156	21	28	49	2	5	7	3	6	9
1869 (e)	82	74	156	20	30	50	1	5	6	4	0	4
1870 (f)	62	112	174	23	33	56	3	15	18	3	18	21
1871 (f)	107	68	175	30	49	79	11	13	24	2	8	10
1872 (f g)	79	95	174	31	36	67	4	2	6	3	2	5
1873 (g h)	85	72	157	24	28	52	2	5	7	8	24	32
1874 (g j)	106	74	180	25	27	52	6	5	11	2	0	2
1875 (k)	78	82	160	23	31	54	1	7	8	14	0	14
1876 (k)	90	85	175	27	39	66	14	4	18	0	0	0
1877 (l)	98	82	180	23	43	66	5	9	14	0	0	0
1878 (l)	72	70	142	22	35	57	21	7	28	24	0	24
1879	98	83	181	27	37	64	6	7	13	2	1	3
1880	80	83	163	23	43	66	5	5	10	2	0	2
1881	81	83	164	18	44	62	3	3	6	4	0	4
1882 (m)	80	77	157	21	29	50	11	5	16	27	6	33
1883 (n)	80	86	166	21	26	47	2	12	14	10	22	32
1884 (n)	85	87	172	33	34	67	4	3	7	4	5	9
Totals & averages of 32.39 years ..	2441	2454	4895	675	923	1598	173	175	348	157	110	267

During the years so marked there were resident :—

- a.*—30 Male Patients from the Bedford Asylum.
b.—30 Female " " Abergavenny Asylum.
c.—30 " " " Oxford Asylum.
d.—45 " " " " and 10 from the Abergavenny Asylums.
e.—45 " " " " Asylum.
f.—24 " " " Northampton Asylum.

since the opening of the Asylum.

Year.	Died.			Remained at close of Year.			Average number Resident.			Per-centage of Deaths on average number Resident.			Per-centage of Recoveries on Admissions.		
From Aug. 11 to Dec. 31.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1852	2	2	4	81	97	178	69	83	152	2.9	2.4	2.6	5.5	1.9	3.7
1853	19	12	31	102	109	211	90	104	194	21.1	11.5	16.0	17.3	35.5	25.7
1854	26	25	51	104	114	218	104	112	216	25.0	22.3	23.6	19.5	29.8	25.0
1855	24	15	39	107	123	230	110	121	231	21.8	12.4	16.9	35.8	39.6	37.6
1856	17	13	30	116	135	251	114	130	244	14.9	10.0	12.3	29.3	35.9	32.5
1857	10	19	29	157	161	318	124	149	273	8.0	12.7	10.6	24.3	19.6	22.3
1858	15	13	28	165	179	344	159	171	330	9.4	7.6	8.5	30.0	36.5	33.7
1859	22	18	40	176	194	370	177	185	362	12.4	9.7	11.0	30.3	40.6	35.8
1860	27	23	50	159	215	374	168	206	374	16.0	11.1	13.3	29.5	28.2	28.8
1861	27	14	41	172	236	408	165	224	389	16.3	6.2	10.5	25.8	38.2	32.3
1862	24	21	45	184	241	425	181	236	417	13.2	8.9	10.8	34.3	44.4	39.0
1863	28	26	54	184	277	461	187	248	435	14.9	10.4	12.4	37.1	32.0	34.0
1864	34	36	70	185	318	503	187	312	499	18.1	11.5	14.0	38.8	21.3	28.2
1865	26	21	47	211	329	540	196	316	512	13.2	6.6	9.1	20.8	50.0	35.0
1866	30	23	53	238	332	570	221	337	558	13.5	6.8	9.5	23.7	35.4	29.6
1867	36	28	64	244	351	595	242	345	587	14.8	8.1	10.9	31.6	31.2	31.4
1868	44	27	71	261	354	615	254	349	603	17.3	7.6	11.7	24.1	40.6	31.4
1869	39	28	67	279	365	644	268	359	627	14.5	7.8	10.7	24.4	40.5	32.0
1870	47	32	79	265	379	644	275	366	641	17.0	8.7	12.3	37.1	29.4	32.2
1871	39	42	81	290	335	625	283	347	630	13.7	12.1	12.8	28.0	72.0	45.1
1872	35	26	61	296	364	660	296	349	645	11.8	7.4	9.4	39.2	37.9	38.5
1873	34	23	57	313	356	669	318	365	683	10.7	6.3	8.3	28.2	38.8	33.1
1874	34	21	55	352	377	729	331	366	697	10.2	5.7	7.9	23.6	36.5	28.9
1875	43	29	72	349	392	741	347	381	728	12.4	7.6	9.9	29.5	37.8	33.8
1876	54	33	87	344	401	745	351	388	739	15.4	8.5	11.8	30.0	45.9	37.7
1877	59	20	79	355	411	766	350	405	755	16.8	4.9	10.4	23.4	52.4	36.6
1878	51	17	68	309	422	731	351	416	767	14.5	4.0	8.8	30.5	50.0	40.1
1879	32	28	60	340	432	772	323	424	747	9.9	6.6	8.0	28.7	46.2	36.7
1880	43	48	91	347	419	766	343	423	766	12.5	11.3	11.8	30.6	53.1	42.3
1881	45	31	76	358	424	782	346	426	772	13.0	7.3	9.8	23.4	55.7	39.7
1882	40	28	68	339	433	772	345	427	772	11.5	6.5	8.8	26.9	40.8	33.5
1883	42	34	76	344	425	769	340	431	771	12.3	7.8	9.8	27.2	30.5	29.0
1884	45	25	70	343	445	788	347	432	779	12.9	5.7	8.9	40.2	40.9	40.6
Tot'l	1093	801	1894				246	306	552	14.2	8.7	11.2	28.6	39.1	33.5

g.—15 Male Patients from the Durham Asylum.

h.—12 „ and 30 Female Patients from the Northampton Asylum.

j.—20 „ Patients from the Stafford Asylums.

k.—30 „ „ „ „

l.—40 „ „ „ „

m.—25 „ and 5 Female Patients belonging to the County and City of Worcester, boarded out at the Rubery Hill Asylum.

n.—25 „ and 30 Female Patients belonging to the County and City of Worcester, boarded out at the Rubery Hill Asylum.

In calculating the per centage of Recoveries on the Admissions of the last six years Transfers from other Asylums are excluded.

TABLE III.—*Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the number of each Year's remaining*

Years.	Admitted.					Of each Year's Admissions, Discharged, and Died, in 1884.											
	New Cases.		Re-lapsed Cases.		Total.	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
From Aug. 11 to Dec. 31st.																	
1852	91	101	0	0	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
1853	51	43	1	2	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1854	38	44	3	3	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1855	47	45	6	3	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1856	36	36	5	3	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1857	72	55	2	1	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1858	38	47	2	5	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1859	50	61	6	3	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1860	59	63	2	8	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1861	56	63	6	5	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1862	60	47	4	7	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1863	57	85	5	12	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
1864	60	89	7	14	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2
1865	61	57	11	11	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1866	66	65	10	14	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1867	70	70	9	10	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1868	82	60	5	9	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1869	77	60	5	14	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1870	52	100	10	12	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1871	102	53	5	15	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
1872	68	77	11	18	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1873	76	59	9	13	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1874	94	62	12	12	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1875	70	67	8	15	160	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1876	82	68	8	17	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1877	84	67	14	15	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1878	64	54	8	16	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1879	90	67	8	16	181	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
1880	73	66	7	17	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
1881	73	68	8	15	164	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
1882	72	61	8	16	157	0	5	5	0	1	1	1	0	1	7	0	7
1883	72	73	8	13	166	15	14	29	1	2	3	2	3	5	10	8	18
1884	78	73	7	14	172	13	14	27	3	0	3	0	1	1	15	2	17
Totals	2221	2106	220	348	4895	33	34	67	4	3	7	4	5	9	45	25	70

opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the on the 31st December, 1884.

Years.	Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to December 31st, 1884.												Remaining of each Year's Admissions, 31st Decem-ber, 1884.		
	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.					
	From Aug. 11 to Dec. 31st.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1852	15	14	29	5	5	10	4	1	5	58	65	123	9	16	25
1853	11	17	28	5	3	8	2	2	4	30	23	53	4	0	4
1854	13	22	35	8	4	12	0	1	1	19	19	38	1	1	2
1855	20	16	36	4	4	8	1	0	1	27	25	52	1	3	4
1856	11	11	22	1	1	2	3	1	4	23	23	46	3	3	6
1857	18	17	35	15	4	19	18	0	18	21	32	53	2	3	5
1858	9	23	32	4	1	5	1	0	1	25	19	44	1	9	10
1859	19	22	41	7	4	11	4	2	6	25	29	54	1	7	8
1860	21	29	50	2	7	9	2	0	2	33	29	62	3	6	9
1861	23	27	50	5	6	11	4	0	4	28	30	58	2	5	7
1862	17	26	43	3	2	5	2	0	2	36	24	60	6	2	8
1863	18	33	51	6	15	21	2	14	16	29	28	57	7	7	14
1864	22	24	46	7	16	23	5	20	25	28	35	63	5	8	13
1865	19	28	47	4	3	7	2	3	5	43	27	70	4	7	11
1866	24	34	58	4	4	8	2	1	3	39	30	69	7	10	17
1867	24	22	46	2	10	12	4	9	13	42	35	77	7	4	11
1868	22	28	50	3	5	8	7	0	7	44	31	75	11	5	16
1869	18	32	50	3	7	10	4	2	6	49	20	69	8	13	21
1870	22	43	65	2	3	5	1	19	20	31	29	60	6	18	24
1871	41	39	80	3	2	5	3	4	7	49	18	67	11	5	16
1872	29	45	74	1	6	7	15	1	16	29	26	55	5	17	22
1873	19	27	46	4	4	8	9	7	16	38	19	57	15	15	30
1874	25	28	53	11	10	21	10	2	12	47	22	69	13	12	25
1875	23	35	58	7	6	13	8	5	13	33	18	51	7	18	25
1876	24	34	58	12	6	18	3	2	5	38	25	63	13	18	31
1877	18	44	62	13	9	22	13	0	13	36	13	49	18	16	34
1878	23	30	53	5	5	10	2	0	2	37	18	55	5	17	22
1879	30	44	74	9	6	15	4	2	6	31	15	46	24	16	40
1880	16	36	52	4	3	7	4	0	4	35	27	62	21	17	38
1881	26	30	56	5	2	7	7	3	10	21	21	42	22	27	49
1882	17	29	46	4	7	11	6	3	9	29	7	36	24	31	55
1883	25	20	45	2	5	7	5	5	10	25	17	42	23	39	62
1884	13	14	27	3	0	3	0	1	1	15	2	17	54	70	124
Totals	675	923	1598	173	175	348	157	110	267	1093	801	1894	343	445	788

*Summary of the Total Admissions from August 11th, 1852.
to December 31st, 1884.*

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Per-centage of Cases	Recovered		27.65	37.61	32.65
"	Relieved		7.09	7.13	7.10
"	Not Improved		6.43	4.48	5.46
"	Died		44.78	32.64	38.69
"	Remaining		14.05	18.14	16.10
			100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE IV.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges and Deaths from the opening of the Asylum to the present date, 31st December, 1884.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients admitted during the period of } 32 years and 4 months..... }	2221	2106	4327
Patients re-admitted.....	220	348	568
Total number of Cases admitted	2441	2454	4895
Discharged or removed :—			
Recovered M. 675 F. 923—T. 1598			
Relieved 173 175— 348			
Unimproved 157 110— 267			
Died 1093 801—1894			
Total discharged and died	2098	2009	4107
Remaining 31st December, 1884	343	445	788
Average number resident during the } 32.39 years..... }	246	306	552

TABLE V.—*Showing the number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in each Month of the Year.*

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	7	7	14	0	0	0	4	9	13
February	6	5	11	4	1	5	4	3	7
March	6	7	13	6	8	14	2	2	4
April	10	6	16	0	1	1	5	1	6
May	5	13	18	5	3	8	3	2	5
June	7	6	13	1	3	4	2	3	5
July	6	11	17	4	4	8	3	2	5
August	4	8	12	3	3	6	0	0	0
September	6	3	9	3	1	4	3	1	4
October.....	15	6	21	5	7	12	5	1	6
November	8	10	18	5	10	15	5	0	5
December.....	5	5	10	5	1	6	9	1	10
Totals.....	85	87	172	41	42	83	45	25	70

TABLE VI.—*Showing the Form of Mental Disease in those Admitted Discharged, and Deceased during the Year.*

FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE.	THE AD- MISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.		
				Recovered.			Relieved or Unimproved					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
MANIA.....	25	36	61	18	21	39	3	4	7	8	10	18
,, with Epilepsy.....	5	2	7	1	0	1	2	2	4	0	0	0
,, ,, General Paralysis...	9	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
MELANCHOLIA	11	17	28	8	9	17	1	0	1	6	3	9
,, with Epilepsy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, General Paralysis	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMENTIA	17	16	33	4	3	7	1	1	2	8	5	13
,, with Epilepsy	5	4	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	3	7
,, ,, General Paralysis	10	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency	0	3	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	3	4
Ditto with Epilepsy	2	3	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Delirium Tremens	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	85	87	172	33	34	67	8	8	16	45	25	70

TABLE VII.—*Showing the Class to which the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths of the Year are referred.*

CLASS.	Duration, &c., of Mental Disease on Admission in four Classes.											
	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.		
				RECOVERED.			RELIEVED OR UNIMPROVED.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>First Class.</i> —Cases of first attack, and within 3 months on admission	31	32	63	13	19	32	1	2	3	14	3	17
<i>Second Class.</i> —Cases of first attack, above 3 and within 12 months on admis- sion	16	11	27	8	2	10	0	0	0	15	4	19
<i>Third Class.</i> — Cases not of the first attack, and within 12 months on admis- sion	14	17	31	6	9	15	4	0	4	2	2	4
<i>Fourth Class.</i> —Cases of first attack or not, but of more than 12 months on admission	21	26	47	5	4	9	2	5	7	11	13	24
Unknown	3	1	4	1	0	1	1	1	2	3	3	6
Totals.....	85	87	172	33	34	67	8	8	16	45	25	70

TABLE VIII.—*Showing the Number of Attacks of Insanity in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of the Year.*

No. of Attacks.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.		
				RECOVERED.			RELIEVED OR UNIMPROVED.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Cases of First Attack	68	60	128	23	24	47	1	5	6	41	16	57
„ Second „	12	14	26	7	6	13	3	1	4	0	0	0
„ Third „	1	2	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ Fourth „	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ Fifth „	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ Sixth „	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Have had several Attacks	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	2	4
Congenital	1	6	7	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	4	5
Unknown	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	3
Totals	85	87	172	33	34	67	8	8	16	45	25	70

TABLE IX.—*Showing the Assigned Causes of the Mental Disease in the Admissions of the Year.*

PHYSICAL CAUSES.	M.	F.	T.
Brain Disease	10	5	15
,, and Intemperance in Drink	1	0	1
,, ,, Grief	1	0	1
Apoplexy	0	1	1
Cerebral Tumour	1	0	1
Epilepsy	9	8	17
,, and Heredity	1	0	1
,, ,, and Syphilis	0	1	1
Injury to Head.....	0	1	1
Heredity	4	4	8
,, and Adverse Circumstances	3	0	3
,, ,, Intemperance in Drink.....	2	0	2
,, ,, Dissolute Life.....	1	0	1
,, ,, Pregnancy	0	1	1
,, ,, Congenital	0	1	1
,, ,, Grief.....	0	1	1
,, ,, Disappointment in Marriage	0	1	1
Congenital.....	0	2	2
Previous Attacks	3	10	13
,, and Religious Excitement.....	1	0	1
,, ,, Loss of Work and Heredity.....	1	0	1
,, ,, Want of Work	1	0	1
,, ,, Intemperance in Drink.....	3	0	3
,, ,, Self Abuse and Heredity	1	0	1
,, Pregnancy, Heredity, and Adverse Cir- } cumstances	0	1	1
,, and Parturition	0	1	1
,, Ruptured Rectum and Religious Fanaticism	0	1	1
Degeneration of Old Age	2	3	5
,, ,, and Dissolute Life.....	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, Heredity	0	1	1
Pregnancy.....	0	1	1
Parturition	0	1	1
,, and Mental Anxiety.....	0	1	1
Puerperal	0	1	1
Miscarriage and Previous Attacks	0	1	1
Hyperlactation.....	0	2	2
Amenorrhœa, Domestic Trouble, and Previous Attacks	0	1	1
Change of Life.....	0	1	1
Scarlet Fever	0	1	1
Typhoid Fever and Heredity.....	0	1	1
Failing Health and consequent Loss of Work	1	0	1
,, ,, Opium Eating	0	1	1
Heart Disease	1	0	1
Starvation and Intemperance in Drink	1	0	1
,, ,, Hardwork	0	1	1
Intemperance in Drink	3	0	3
,, ,, and Domestic Trouble.....	1	0	1
,, ,, Syphilis and Epilepsy	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, Shipwreck.....	1	0	1
,, ,, and Brain Disease	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, Love Affair	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, Mental Anxiety	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, Dissolute Life	2	0	2
,, and Poverty.....	0	1	1
,, Poverty and Heredity	0	1	1
,, and Pregnancy.....	0	1	1
,, ,, Heredity	0	1	1
Self Abuse	1	0	1
,, Fright and Heredity.....	1	0	1
Total Physical Causes.....	62	60	122

TABLE IX.—(Continued.)

MORAL CAUSES.	M.	F.	T.
Anxiety and Shortness of Work	1	0	1
„ „ Failure in Examinations.....	1	0	1
Excitement at Trade Dispute and Heredity	1	0	1
Overwork	0	2	2
„ and Anxiety	0	1	1
„ „ „ and Bad Living	1	0	1
Grief	0	4	4
Disappointment in Love.....	0	1	1
„ „ and Intemperance in Drink	1	0	1
Seduction	0	1	1
Domestic Trouble and Heredity	0	1	1
„ „ Heredity, and Dissolute Life	0	1	1
Poverty	1	0	1
„ and Hyperlactation.....	0	1	1
„ Previous Attacks and Confinement in Prison	1	0	1
Adverse Circumstances	3	1	4
„ „ and Heredity	1	0	1
Religious Fanaticism	0	2	2
„ „ and Heredity.....	1	0	1
Total Moral.....	12	15	27
„ Physical	62	60	122
„ Unknown	11	12	23
Total Cases.....	85	87	172

TABLE X.—*Occupations of those Admitted during the Year.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Anchor Smith	1	0	1	Brought forward...	34	40	74
Anvil Grinder	1	0	1	Iron Refiner	1	0	1
Auditor	1	0	1	Ironworkers	2	0	2
Blacksmiths	3	0	3	Labourers, Wives and			
Blacksmith's Striker ...	2	0	2	Daughter of	15	7	22
Brewer's Agent.....	1	0	1	Labourers (Agricultural)			
Brewer's Labourer	1	0	1	and Wives of.....	3	4	7
Bricklayers	2	0	2	Labourer in Forge	1	0	1
Bricklayer's Labourers..	3	0	3	Laundresses	0	3	3
Brickmaker	1	0	1	Leather Dresser	1	0	1
Butcher	1	0	1	Maltster.....	1	0	1
Butler	1	0	1	Milliner.....	0	1	1
Caretaker of Offices ...	1	0	1	Millhand'	0	1	1
Carpenter's Wife	0	1	1	Miners	3	0	3
Carpet Weavers	3	0	3	Miner (Limestone)	1	0	1
Chemist's Wife	0	1	1	Nailers	0	3	3
Clerk	1	0	1	Navy	1	0	1
Collector	1	0	1	Needle Makers' Wives	0	2	2
Confectioner.....	1	0	1	Needle Straightener ...	0	1	1
Cooks.....	0	2	2	Needle Tool Maker.....	1	0	1
Cooper (dry).....	1	0	1	Nurse.....	0	1	1
Deacon of Church of				Painters.....	2	0	2
England.....	1	0	1	Printer, and Wife of ...	1	1	2
Domestic Servants	0	9	9	Professor of Languages	1	0	1
Dressmaker	0	1	1	Sailors	2	0	2
Engine Driver	1	0	1	Schoolboy	1	0	1
Farmer, and Wives of ...	1	3	4	Schoolmistresses	0	2	2
Fender Moulder	1	0	1	Scythe Fitter	1	0	1
Furnace Man's Wife ...	0	1	1	Sempstress	0	1	1
Gardener	1	0	1	Shoemakers	5	0	5
Gloveress	0	1	1	Shopkeeper	0	1	1
Glover's Wife	0	1	1	Surgeon.....	1	0	1
Governess ..	0	1	1	Tailor.....	1	0	1
Greengrocer's Wife.....	0	1	1	Theological Student ...	1	0	1
Groom	1	0	1	Tramp and Beggar	1	0	1
Gunmaker.....	1	0	1	Tube Welder	1	0	1
Housekeepers	0	5	5	None	3	18	21
Housewives	0	12	12	Unknown	0	1	1
Innkeeper, & Daughter of	1	1	2				
Carried forward ...	34	40	74	Total	85	87	172

TABLE XI.—*Showing the Condition of those Admitted in reference to Education.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good or Fair Education	9	11	20
Can Read and Write	54	53	107
Can Read only	7	6	13
Can neither Read nor Write.....	15	16	31
Unknown	0	1	1
Total	85	87	172

TABLE XII.—*Showing the Social Condition of those Admitted, Discharged, and Died.*

Condition.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Relieved, or Unimproved.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	36	44	80	14	10	24	6	5	11	16	12	28
Married	41	37	78	18	23	41	2	3	5	24	8	32
Widowed	8	5	13	1	1	2	0	0	0	4	5	9
Unknown	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	85	87	172	33	34	67	8	8	16	45	25	70

TABLE XIII.—*Showing the Religious Persuasion of those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England.....	62	67	129
Countess of Huntingdon	1	0	1
Roman Catholics	3	0	3
Calvinist	1	0	1
Wesleyans and Methodists (including various sects)	11	11	22
Independents	2	2	4
Baptists	1	4	5
Salvationists (Army)	1	1	2
Unknown	3	2	5
Total	85	87	172

TABLE XIV.—*Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of those Admitted, Discharged, and Died during the year 1884.*

Ages.	The Admissions:			The Discharges.						The Deaths.			Patients Resident 31st Dec., 1884		
				Recovered.			Relieved, or Unimproved.								
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
10 to 15 ,,	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	11
15 to 20 ,,	6	7	13	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	2	3	12	15	27
20 to 25 ,,	7	7	14	8	4	12	0	1	1	2	0	2	14	20	34
25 to 30 ,,	13	12	25	3	5	8	1	1	2	2	0	2	29	33	62
30 to 35 ,,	11	18	29	6	9	15	0	2	2	3	1	4	33	39	72
35 to 40 ,,	11	12	23	3	2	5	1	1	2	7	1	8	36	49	85
40 to 45 ,,	5	6	11	3	5	8	2	1	3	5	0	5	44	48	92
45 to 50 ,,	10	5	15	6	3	9	1	2	3	6	3	9	36	40	76
50 to 55 ,,	1	4	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	4	5	9	36	53	89
55 to 60 ,,	6	5	11	2	3	5	1	0	1	2	1	3	36	39	75
60 to 65 ,,	8	5	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	21	42	63
65 to 70 ,,	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	8	18	14	32
70 to 75 ,,	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	3	8	14	35	49
75 to 80 ,,	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	7	9	16
80 to 85 ,,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
85 to 90 ,,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
90 to 95 ,,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Totals 	85	87	172	33	34	67	8	8	16	45	25	70	343	445	788
Mean Age 	40.2	38.2	39.2	36.0	37.8	36.9	36.8	35.8	36.3	49.8	58.0	52.7	45.5	47.5	46.6

TABLE XV.—*Showing the Period of Residence of those Discharged, and of those who have Died during the Year.*

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	RECOVERED.			RELIEVED OR UNIMPROVED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	5
From 1 to 3 months	2	2	4	0	0	0	6	1	7
„ 3 „ 6 „	15	10	25	3	1	4	6	4	10
„ 6 „ 9 „	4	8	12	2	3	5	4	1	5
„ 9 „ 12 „	3	3	6	1	0	1	1	1	2
„ 1 „ 2 years	4	7	11	0	1	1	10	1	11
„ 2 „ 3 „	3	3	6	1	1	2	3	2	5
„ 3 „ 5 „	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	5	7
„ 5 „ 7 „	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
„ 7 „ 10 „	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
„ 10 „ 12 „	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 12 „ 15 „	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
„ 15 „ 20 „	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
„ 20 „ 25 „	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6
„ 25 „ 30 „	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
„ 30 „ 35 „	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Totals	33	34	67	8	8	16	45	25	70

TABLE XVI.—*Showing the state of Bodily Health and condition of those Admitted on their arrival at the Asylum.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st. In Good Bodily Health and Condition	19	20	39
2nd. In indifferent Health and Reduced Condition	32	41	73
3rd. In Bad Health and Reduced Condition	34	26	60
Totals.....	85	87	172
<i>Indifferent Health and Reduced Condition,</i> <i>the result of—</i>			
Mania	4	10	14
„ with Epilepsy.....	1	2	3
„ „ Syphilis	2	0	2
„ „ Heart Disease (Mitral Reflux)	1	0	1
„ „ „ „ (Aortic Reflux)	1	0	1
„ „ Anæmia	2	0	2
„ „ Atheroma of Vessels	1	0	1
„ „ „ „ „ and Chronic Kidney Disease ...	0	1	1
„ „ Lupus of Face	0	1	1
„ „ Necrosis of Metatarsus	0	1	1
„ „ Menorrhagia	0	1	1
„ „ Prolapse of Uterus	0	1	1
Delirium Tremens	1	0	1
Melancholia	1	2	3
„ with Heart Disease (Mitral Reflux)	0	1	1
„ „ „ „ and Anæmia	0	1	1
„ „ Anæmia	2	2	4
„ „ Dyspepsia	0	1	1
„ „ Hemiplegia	1	0	1
„ „ Inedia	0	2	2
„ „ Lupus of Face	0	1	1
Dementia	0	2	2
„ with Epilepsy.....	9	5	14
„ „ „ and Syphilis	1	0	1
„ „ General Paralysis	1	0	1
„ „ Heart Disease (Valvular)	0	2	2
„ „ „ „ (Dilatation)	1	0	1
„ „ Anæmia	1	1	2
„ „ Chronic Otorrhœa	0	1	1
„ „ Albuminuria.....	1	0	1
Dementia (Senile)	1	0	1
Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency	0	3	3
Totals	32	41	73

TABLE XVI.—(Continued).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Bad Health and Exhausted Condition, the result of—</i>			
Mania	0	2	2
„ with General Paralysis.....	6	3	9
„ „ „ „ and Locomotor Ataxy	2	0	2
„ „ Heart Disease (Mitral Reflux)	0	1	1
„ „ „ „ (Aortic Disease).....	1	0	1
„ „ „ „ (Dilatation).....	1	0	1
„ „ Anæmia (Intense)	0	1	1
„ „ Epilepsy and Heart Disease	1	0	1
„ „ „ and Vesical Calculus, Stricture, and } Surgical Kidneys	1	0	1
„ „ Atheroma of Arteries	1	0	1
„ „ Inedia	0	2	2
Melancholia with Anæmia	0	1	1
„ „ Mitral Disease and Anæmia.....	2	1	3
„ „ Inedia ..	0	2	2
„ „ Bronchiectasis and Chorea	0	1	1
„ „ General Paralysis	0	1	1
Dementia with General Paralysis	10	2	12
„ „ Epilepsy	0	2	2
„ „ Descending Sclerosis	0	1	1
„ „ Cerebellar Tumour	1	0	1
„ „ Hemiplegia	1	0	1
„ „ Heart Disease (Mitral Reflux)	0	1	1
„ „ Extreme Adynamia (Post-maniacal)	1	0	1
Dementia (Senile)	0	2	2
„ „ with Cerebral Softening	1	0	1
„ „ „ Heart Disease (Mitral Reflux)	1	1	2
„ „ „ „ and Atheroma	0	1	1
„ „ „ Dilated Heart	1	0	1
„ „ „ Kidney Disease	1	0	1
„ „ „ „ and Hemiplegia.....	0	1	1
„ „ „ Fatty Heart	1	0	1
„ „ „ Chronic Bronchitis	1	0	1
Totals	34	26	60

TABLE XVII.—*Showing the Cause in the case of every Death that occurred during the Year.*

	M.	F.	T.
<i>The Primary Cause of Death being Cerebral or Spinal Disease.</i>			
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	2	3	5
Villous Tumour in fourth Ventricle.....	1	0	1
Cerebral Atrophy	1	0	1
„ „ with General Senile Decay.....	1	0	1
„ Softening	1	0	1
Cancer of Dura Mater	1	0	1
General Paralysis.....	17	0	17
„ „ with Posterior Sclerosis	1	0	1
Epilepsy	2	3	5
<i>The Primary cause of Death being Thoracic Disease.</i>			
Chronic Bronchitis	0	4	4
Bronchiectasis, Empyema and Mitral Reflux.....	1	0	1
Acute Pneumonia	1	4	5
Pneumonia (Hypostatic) with Senile Degeneration of Organs	0	1	1
Broncho-pneumonia with Granular Kidneys	1	0	1
Phthisis (Acute Tubercular)	1	0	1
„ (Broncho-pneumonic).....	2	2	4
Pulmonary Apoplexy	0	1	1
Heart Disease (Mitral Stenosis)	0	3	3
„ „ (Aortic Incompetence).....	2	0	2
„ „ (Fatty Degeneration)	1	0	1
<i>The Primary Cause of Death being Abdominal Disease.</i>			
Acute Peritonitis	1	0	1
Strangulated Hernia	1	0	1
Volvulus of Small Intestine	1	0	1
Cancer of Duodenum with Perforation	0	1	1
Vesical Calculus with Stricture, Cystitis and Pyelitis	1	0	1
Villous Tumour of the Bladder.....	1	0	1
Fibroid Tumour of Uterus with Pelvic Cellulitis and } Hepatic Abscesses..... }	0	1	1
<i>Causes of Death not Included in the Above.</i>			
Senile Degeneration of Organs.....	3	1	4
General Exhaustion with Diarrhœa	1	0	1
Typhoid Fever	0	1	1
Total.....	45	25	70

TABLE XVIII.—*Showing the Duration of the Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1884.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	1	1	2
„ 3 months	6	6	12
„ 6 „	14	9	23
„ 9 „	8	18	26
„ 1 year	6	11	17
„ 2 years	19	25	44
„ 3 „	19	25	44
„ 4 „	12	25	37
„ 5 „	12	10	22
From 5 to 10 years	65	61	126
„ 10 to 15 „	31	54	85
„ 15 to 20 „	29	38	67
„ 20 to 25 „	19	19	38
„ 25 to 30 „	8	29	37
„ 30 to 35 „	7	9	16
„ 35 to 40 „	7	14	21
„ 40 to 45 „	3	4	7
„ 45 to 50 „	2	0	2
For years (undefined)	24	34	58
Congenital	49	52	101
Unknown	2	1	3
Total	343	445	788

TABLE XIX.—*Showing the General Mental Condition of the Patients remaining in the Asylum on December 31st, 1884.*

GENERAL MENTAL CONDITION.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1.—Possibly curable cases.....				25	52	77
2.—Probably incurable :—						
	M.	F.	T.			
a. Imbeciles and Idiots, of whom 17 Males and 15 Females are also Epileptic.....	52	49	101			
b. Epileptics	65	69	134			
c. General Paralytics, of whom 1 Female is also Epileptic	17	12	29			
d. Other forms of Insanity	183	260	443			
				317	390	707
3.—On trial				1	3	4
Total				343	445	788

NOTES ON CASES TREATED DURING THE YEAR, OF ESPECIAL MEDICAL INTEREST.

Villous Tumour in the Fourth Ventricle—Compression of Gälen's Veins—Passive Dropsy of the Ventricles—Dementia—Optic Neuritis—Coma—Hyperpyrexia—Death—Autopsy—Remarks.

W. S., a lad aged 17, admitted July 12th, 1884. Previous history of the case is imperfect. His sight is said to have begun to fail some months before admission. He had for a week been a patient in the Dudley Hospital, where he was noticed to walk in a curious and uncertain way; his restlessness and obstinate ways however rendered him unmanageable in the ward, and he was accordingly sent here.

State on Admission:

The patient is a thin, pale, feeble lad. He has no signs of thoracic or abdominal disease. His gait is peculiar; he reels as he walks, hurries forwards, and unless he meets with some object to which he may cling, soon falls to the ground. His gait is unaltered by the eyes being covered. When recumbent he can perform voluntary co-ordinate movements with his legs, and with his hands he can pick up fine objects. The superficial and deep reflexes are present normally and sensation is neither perverted nor delayed. There are at times tremulous movements of both hands, which, however, he can always control during the performance of a voluntary act. His sight is very imperfect. The left eye is found to be quite blind, and its pupil is, whilst the right eye is shaded by the hand, widely dilated; when the right is uncovered, however, a slight sympathetic contraction of the left pupil takes place. With the right eye directed straight forwards he can see an object held on its outer or lower side, but is unconcious of its presence elsewhere. The ophthalmoscope reveals advanced white atrophy of the left disc, and numerous white patches scattered over both retinae which are least visible over the inner and upper parts of the right. His hearing is blunted; there is almost complete per-osseous deafness on the right side, but the left ear appreciates a watch ticking when the watch is pressed against the vertex, or the pinna; on the right side the watch is inaudible to him unless pressed against the ear, on the left side he hears it 6 inches off. Ordinary sensation of touch, of heat and cold, are normal. He feels a pin-prick everywhere, correctly appreciating both its locality and force. There is a constant pain in the

occipital region. No lightning pains exist, or other symptoms of locomotor ataxy. His head is of eurious shape, being bulged in the tempero-parietal regions. Temperature $98^{\circ}.6$, pulse 80; respirations normal. Urine contains 1-10th albumin, no sugar. His mind is in a state of hebetude. He understands more or less of what is said to him, but his ideation is slow and imperfect, his memory bad, and his reasoning powers faulty; he does not seem to appreciate at all the gravity of his position, and says that if discharged to-morrow he could at once proceed to work, and earn a livelihood for himself and his sisters. He sleeps a great deal of his time and takes very little notice of what goes on around him.

Such, briefly, were the main symptoms noted on his admission. The case was diagnosed as one of intracranial tumour, the reeling gait pointing to a cerebellar lesion. "Locomotor Ataxy" was excluded, the symptoms present being negative to a primary cord lesion. Another symptom noticed soon after the case came under observation is important, viz.: constant priapism: the matter will be referred to again below.

The progress of the case, which lasted for 13 weeks in the Asylum, may be briefly summarised. Symptoms gradually increased; the reeling gait gave way to a complete inability to walk or stand, and ultimately to paraplegia with incontinence of excrements and the formation of bedsores; the sight became quite lost; complete deafness followed, and the mental hebetude passed into complete dementia. Three weeks before the patient died the notes say: "Loses flesh; has cerebral vomiting; screams and rolls his head about like a meningitic. Has aphthous ulceration of the tongue and gums. Pulse 100, small and irregular. No convulsions no lung mischief. Temperature 100° Farh."

Four days before death we find: "Temperature 106° , pulse 130, resp. 18. Pupils equal and smaller. Screams frequently. Is quite unconscious. As his temperature remained at 106° he was bathed this afternoon for 10 minutes in water at 60° , which gave 3 hours after the bath a temperature of 101° ."

The fever recurred again on the next day, but he was evidently in extremis now, and no further baths were given. His temperature ranged for the next 3 days between 102° and 106° , when he died comatose. The breathing for many hours before death was of a "Cheyne-Stokes" character.

Autopsy:

Heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, and spleen normal.

Head: On opening the skull, the veins over the vertex of the brain were seen to be greatly distended, lying over the sulci looking like earth worms, dark and prominent. The membranes were slightly thickened and opalescent. There was much subarachnoid fluid. Lateral sinuses

full of black clot. Convolutions of parietal, and occipital regions markedly flattened against the skull. Lateral ventricles enormously dilated, and full of clear fluid; their lining membrane smooth and shining. Membranes stripped readily. No coarse changes visible on slicing the cerebrum, which was of normal consistence. The fourth ventricle was greatly bulged upwards and laterally. On opening it, a tumour of the size of a bantam's egg was found filling the ventricle. The growth was purple in colour, and had a surface like a mulberry. Its consistence was soft and gelatinous, and it broke away before the touch. It was connected to the roof of the ventricle by two delicate strands of membranous connections, carrying vessels; elsewhere it was quite free, being lifted easily out of the ventricle, whose walls were found to be smooth and glossy. Excepting some antero-posterior flattening of the medulla, no coarse changes were visible, and the pons was also normal on section. The veins in the velum interpositum were greatly enlarged and distended with black coagulum.

The growth was examined by Mr. J. Bland Sutton, lecturer on Comparative Anatomy to the Middlesex Hospital, who reported as follows:—

“It was impossible to obtain microscopical sections of the growth, as it
“fell to pieces on being cut, so that one was obliged to tease it out
“and examine it piece-meal. It is a villous growth and agrees in
“structure with the fringes of the choroid plexuses of the ventricles.
“It has a basement membrane of well-defined connective tissue, with
“coils and loops of vessels entering into outstanding villi, crowned
“with spheroidal cells, squamous-looking in places.”

The following are the main points to which attention may be directed:

- (1.) The absence of earlier disturbance of the vital functions of the medulla. The duration of the growth is unknown, but the absence of such symptoms would seem to point to the fact that its growth was slow, and its pressure upon the medulla so gradual that it was for a long time tolerated without marked disturbance.
- (2.) The constant priapism may be attributed to irritation, by pressure of the tumour, of the posterior parts of the medulla; Eckhard has produced experimental evidence of priapism resulting from such irritation.
- (3.) The dementia and final coma no doubt resulted from the gradually-increasing compression, depending upon the increasing size of the tumour, and upon the passive dropsy of the ventricles which resulted from the pressure upon the veins bringing blood from them.
- (4.) The high temperature is interesting. There were no signs of inflammation anywhere, within or outside the cranium. The occurrence of fever in cases of intracranial tumours is on previous record, and it would seem to occur sometimes irrespective of the position of the tumour, which, however, in the case before us was in close proximity to that of the

hypothetical heat-regulating centre. Such cases point forcibly to the importance of the nervous factor in the production of pyrexia. It would seem that some inhibitory power exercised in health by the higher centres over tissue change becomes paralysed by the intracranial pressure, and that metabolism runs loose accompanied by an emaciation which in this lad's case was surprising in its rapidity.

The presence of albuminuria with healthy kidneys is noteworthy, as is also the absence of glycosuria.

Melancholia—Albuminuria—Intermittent Hæmaturia—Anæmia—Acute Pericarditis—Death—Autopsy—Remarks.

H.D., æt. 33, married, blacksmith, admitted September 6th, 1882; died December 30th, 1883.

The following was the "State on Admission":

The patient, who was some months ago an in-patient in the Worcester Infirmary with acute nephritis, is well nourished and of good general physique. He is, however, anæmic, and has a hard pulse and hypertrophied heart. His arteries are atheromatous. Mentally, he is suffering from melancholia; he is low and miserable, silent and self-absorbed, and has strong suicidal impulses.

After three months' residence in the Asylum, with hæmatinics and good diet, he was so much better in every way that he was sent home "on trial," whence, however, he was returned before the expiration of his month's probation, in the same state of mental depression which existed when he was first admitted. Soon after this, February 1883, he began to suffer from vertigo, lumbar pain, and occasional vomiting, whilst albumin 1-10th appeared in his urine. He often complained of intense throbbing headaches, which, with his other renal symptoms, was markedly diminished by the reduction of his blood pressure by free purgation; it was noticeable, too, that with each exacerbation of his renal symptoms and their subsequent disappearance under purgative treatment there was "pari passu" an increase, followed by a temporary diminution of his melancholia. Six months later the notes describe his urine as containing 1-6th albumin, fatty and granular casts, some epithelium and débris, but no blood; and it is noted that the violent palpitation from which he now began to suffer was greatly benefited by small doses of belladonna. Soon his sight began to fail, becoming more obscure with each exacerbation of his renal symptoms. Ophthalmoscopic examination revealed numerous white patches scattered over both retinae, and some recent hæmorrhages. The albumin now became 1-3rd and profuse hæmaturia began. He was ordered digitalis, purgatives, milk diet, and pylocarpin; his condition improved, he passed plenty of

urine, and had no anasarca. On December 4th he had severe cutting pain in the left loin, and his urine, which for some time had been free from blood, became again *crimson* with it. The next day, no urine having been voided, a catheter was passed, only about two ounces of bloody urine however being obtained. Diaphoresis and purgation were resorted to, and he soon began again to pass a normal amount of urine, and had not so far any dropsy. It was noticed about this time that the glands along Poupart's ligament were indurated, and distinctly felt, being about the size of marbles: this enlargement of glands was thought by a London Physician who saw the case to point to the presence of some malignant growth in the urinary tract. There were, however, no other signs discoverable of cancer of the prostate, or bladder; and no tumour was anywhere palpable. There was no vesical calculus. Still the hæmorrhage continued at times to be profuse, whilst the urine contained abundant casts, but was normal as a rule in amount; now and then it was above the normal in quantity. This state of things went on until the middle of December when the albumin was one-half; he became quite blind; vomiting commenced to occur after food in an obstinate way, and his mental faculties became more obtuse. His anæmia was now, if possible, more intense, and he was extremely feeble. On December 16th the note says: "During the last 12 hours bleeding has entirely ceased, as has also his sharp pain in the left loin." On December 28th he developed acute pericarditis, loud frictional rubs being audible all over the præcordia, and intense pain setting in down the sternum and at the epigastrium. The fremitus of the rub could be felt by the hand, and was even audible to the ear placed close to the chest wall, without being in contact with it. Suppression of urine now occurred with general anasarca; he began to be greatly distressed, suffering agony from his heart mischief, and obtaining no relief from treatment. He died on December 30th, maintaining his consciousness to the last, having shown much more mental power during his last week of life than he had possessed for many months before.

Autopsy:

HEAD.—Skull cap normal. Arteries atheromatous; convolutions all markedly flattened; brain remarkably white, its cut section being about the colour of ordinary writing paper. Ventricles very small. Membranes slightly thickened, but free. Brain cut remarkably firm and dry. Pons, medulla and cerebellum white; no coarse lesions.

LUNGS.—Emphysematous and congested.

HEART.—Three ounces of yellowish and opaque fluid in the sac. Pericardium dull and very rough, covered here and there by thick recent lymph. Left ventricle hypertrophied, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness. Mitral valve thick and hard. Aorta atheromatous, thick and worm eaten.

KIDNEYS.—Right: Yellowish in colour on surface, mottled with red patches of ecchymosis. Similar red patches on surface of pelvis and calyces. Kidney large and pale. Capsule strips badly.

Left: Larger than the right—pale yellow in colour: capsule strips badly: many small hæmorrhages under capsule and into substance. A small blood clot in one of the calyces. No stone. Pyramids undistinguishable from the cortex.

LIVER:—"Nutmeg." Several claret-coloured, wedge-shaped patches with bases of wedges towards the capsule.

WEIGHTS OF ORGANS:—Brain 60 oz.; heart $19\frac{1}{2}$; right lung 24; left lung 25; liver 84; right kidney 7; left kidney $8\frac{1}{4}$; spleen 6.

Microscopic examination of the kidneys revealed their tubules blocked by "casts," and fatty and granular debris; many were quite denuded of their epithelium; in some places there was fatty degeneration of the epithelium; the malpighian tufts were atrophied, consisting often of merely a shapeless mass of granular debris, with a large space between it and the membrane enclosing it. The vessels were greatly thickened, their calibre being almost obliterated. In the cortex, dipping in from the capsule and following the vessels were numerous intersecting strands of cells like leucocytes, staining brown with picro-carmin.

Remarks:—

The diagnosis of the real condition of the kidneys was more or less doubtful; the profuse hæmorrhage was very unlikely to occur in ordinary contracted granular kidney; again, the fact that the urine was usually normal in amount and that there was no dropsy, did not point to chronic tubular mischief, to a "white kidney," and the bleeding was even too great presumably to result from such a state. His acute pain raised doubts sometimes as to the existence of a renal calculus, or of malignant disease. The fact however that he had, not long before coming here, had an attack of acute Bright, pointed to a chronic tubular nephritis as the most likely diagnosis, accompanied, as such nephritis is in very rare instances, by a large amount of hæmorrhage. The weights of the several organs are remarkably high, the brain weighing no less than 60 ozs., and the kidneys 7 and 8 oz. each.

The history of the case from the beginning to the end, considered with the microscopical appearances in the kidneys, suggests the following pathological sequence:—(1) acute tubular nephritis; (2) chronic tubular; (3) commencing interstitial nephritis. The case points very forcibly indeed to the fact already recognised by some pathologists, that a "contracted granular kidney" may be the outcome of a "tubular nephritis." Some of the most modern schools would call this case one of "subacute interstitial nephritis."

The association of melancholia with extreme anæmia—in this case of renal origin—is worthy of notice.

*Perforation of Duodenal Ulcer, occurring during apparent health—
Death in 18 hours—Autopsy—Remarks.*

On January 1st, 1884, J.S., a man in the employ of the Asylum, was suddenly seized with intense abdominal pain; he was taken to the visiting-room, and one of the Assistant Medical Officers was immediately in attendance. He found the following symptoms:

The man was writhing about, moaning and occasionally shouting out with pain, which he referred to his abdomen, and described as "an agony." He was sweating profusely, whilst the skin was cold, blue and clammy. He held his hands firmly to the abdomen. His pulse was, on the arrival of the Medical Officer, extremely slow, 36 per minute; in the course of 10 minutes, however, it had risen to over 100, and became irregular and very soft and toneless. Physical examination revealed a uniform tympanitic note over the whole belly, masking the liver dulness and stomach note. Violent peristaltic movements could be felt by the hand; there was no tenderness, but on the contrary, firm pressure on the belly relieved his pain. There being no evidences that any irritant poison had been swallowed, and no reason to suspect such an event, the stomach pump was not used, nor was an emetic given; shortly, however, he vomited, bringing up only some fluid partly digested food. A dose of 40 minims of chlorodyne was given, which controlled the pain at once; in a quarter of an hour, however, it again occurred with greater intensity even than before, his collapse became more marked, and it was evident that the case was one of some acute and dangerous lesion. He was accordingly put to bed, and after being wrapped in blankets with hot bottles to his feet was given morphia 1-3rd subcutaneously. The pain, however, recurred repeatedly throughout the next 18 hours when he died collapsed.

The autopsy revealed a small ulcer, of the size of a pea, situated immediately beyond the pylorus, in the anterior wall of the duodenum; the mucous membrane around it was reddened and injected; its edges were clean cut and firm, and it appeared to be of considerable duration. Its floor had perforated, allowing the escape of a considerable quantity of semi-digested liquid food into the cavity of the peritoneum. There was commencing peritonitis.

Remarks:

The extremely collapsed condition in which the patient lay, from the moment when the pain began, was of itself suggestive from a diagnostic point of view. It is desired, however, to direct attention to the rate of his pulse, which was, as stated above, for several minutes only 36; this symptom caused the Medical Attendant, independently of his other symptoms, to entertain grave suspicions as to his case, because on no less

than four previous occasions he had had opportunity to notice a marked slowing of the pulse for several minutes after a perforation of the intestine; it is, therefore, a symptom not without important bearing from a clinical aspect. The slowing results doubtless from a reflex inhibitory action of the pneumogastric, whose afferent impulse starts from a violent stimulation of its abdominal branches by the act of perforation. It is interesting too to note the very small amount of premonitory symptoms. The patient did not apply for treatment until his final illness, and as treatment was to be procured gratis on the spot, it follows as a strong probability that there had never been any noticeable local or general disturbance from the presence of the ulcer. Careful inquiry of the widow has since elicited that he had, however, on one or two occasions suffered from slight so-called attacks of indigestion; and it seems that two days before perforation occurred he had a syncope whilst walking home, which, however, was also looked upon by himself and his friends as an unimportant matter. On the day on which his duodenum perforated he had eaten a bread and cheese luncheon, which he said he enjoyed, and which caused him no pain or inconvenience. The almost total absence of symptoms during the course of what seemed to be a chronic ulcer is in marked contrast with those usually presenting themselves when the ulcer is on the other (gastric) side of the pylorus.

Melancholia—Mitral Incompetence—Extreme Anæmia—Fibroid Contraction of the Lungs—Old Empyema—Albuminuria—Anasarca—Death—Autopsy.

S. B., æt. 52, single, hostler, admitted July 28th, 1882; died Jan. 29th, 1884.

State on Admission:

The patient is a thin, intensely anæmic man, looking older than his years. He is much emaciated, and so feeble that he cannot walk without assistance. His pulse is small, soft, and short, and there is heard at the heart's apex a loud, rough bruit of high pitch and musical character, systolic in time; it is audible all over the left chest. The left lung is dull on percussion down to the 3rd rib in front and as far as the spine of the scapula behind; over this dull patch there are harsh bronchial breathing, whispering pectoriloquy, and increased fremitus, with numerous moist râles of a bubbling character. The liver is enlarged. He is suffering from melancholia; is greatly depressed and self-absorbed; rarely speaks, and when he does so, utters only brief replies in a low monotonous voice.

For some time after admission he remained in the condition described in the above note. He was ordered tonics, stimulants, and extra diet, and after six months manifested signs of improvement; he gained flesh and strength, became less miserable, and began to converse more rationally and freely.

Shortly, however, a cardiac œdema of the feet and legs appeared, and albumin appeared in the urine; he again lost flesh and became more feeble. Digitalis and squills, with purgatives, stimulants, and cod liver oil, caused another temporary improvement; but in August 1884, a year after admission, the lung signs began to spread, the whole of the left becoming dull, its base collapsed, numerous moist râles being heard elsewhere both back and front. So far there had been very little cough and no expectoration. He now became more silent and morose, obstinate and miserable. Six months later he began to expectorate large quantities of frothy pus, which was never nummulous. The right apex began to present signs similar to those on the left side; his skin became yellow and his pulse rapid and toneless. The heart's systole became irregular, and was now so feeble that the previously loud mitral bruit became inaudible. Albuminuria increased, and general anasarca set in, whilst his melancholia yielded to dementia. He gradually sank and died of cardiac failure eighteen months after admission.

Autopsy:

Cerebral membranes thick and gelatinous. Convolutions everywhere much shrunken. Grey cortex thin.

HEART:—Everywhere firmly adherent to the sac; aorta incompetent; mitral curtains cartilaginous in consistence, their attached margins so greatly thickened as to cause narrowing of the orifice. Chordæ tendineæ of mitral from 1-5th to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, projecting from the under surface of the cusps like hard unyielding columns. Left ventricle very thin walled and dilated.

LUNGS:—Right—adherent everywhere to the chest wall. Its apex could not be detached and on cutting it free about three ounces of thin pus exuded from the apex. In this site was an old empyema cavity as large as a duck's egg; its walls were white, thick, and fibrous; an opening the size of a quill formed communication between this cavity and the lung. The surface of the lung, where it formed the inner walls of the cavity, was hard and non-crepitant, and the empyema was evidently of old standing. The right lung elsewhere was pale and bloodless. The lower third of the left lung was collapsed and non-crepitant, elsewhere was advanced fibroid contraction, the true lung tissue having disappeared and being replaced by tough white fibrous tissue binding together greatly dilated bronchi, with pyogenic walls.

The liver and spleen were lardaceous. The kidneys were contracted and granular.

The following are the points of interest in this case:—

- (1). The probable ætiological connection between the melancholia on the one hand, and the anæmia, mitral disease and chronic suppuration, on the other.

- (2). The diagnosis of the state of the lungs was for some time difficult; until the expectoration of aërated pus began it was looked upon as an instance of the rare association of extensive mitral disease with caseous degeneration of the lungs. The autopsy, however, proved that it was not so.

Extreme Post-Maniacal Exhaustion, and Dementia, with far-advanced Emaciation—Absence of Deep Reflexes—Doubtful General Paralysis—Complete Recovery.

M. Y., æt. 24, single, admitted July 7th, 1884; discharged December 27th, 1884.

This was a case of adynamia accompanied by profound dementia, resulting from an attack of acute mania of five weeks' duration, for which the patient had been treated at home.

The following was the State on Admission:

The patient is a dark-haired young man, much emaciated, and altogether in a critical state. He is quite unable to stand. There are some congestion râles at both pulmonary basis; with this exception his lung signs are normal. His heart sounds are feeble, but free from bruits. The pulse is small, weak, and 80; tongue, yellowish-brown, furred; skin, dry; temperature, 98·6; urine contains no albumin: there is no dropsy. The deep reflexes are present normally.

Mental Condition:

He is almost mindless; hears occasionally that he is being spoken to but makes no sensible reply, simply repeating, when he speaks at all, what is said to him. He is intensely obstinate especially in taking food, which it is necessary to administer by force in a liquid form.

Such are the notes of his state when brought to the Asylum. He remained in this condition for a week, being fed with great difficulty with jelly beef tea, milk, and brandy. On July 14th he became worse; and with the exception of an absence of fever, presented all the symptoms of a patient in the last stages of a long and severe enteric fever. He had incontinence of the excrements, marked carphology, and subsultus tendinum; and his tongue was thickly coated with dry brown fur, and cracked down its centre. His lips and teeth were sordid, and his pulse very small and toneless. His deep reflexes were now absent. He was given large doses of cinchona and ammonia, brandy, and abundance of new milk and eggs, besides five pints a day of jelly beef tea. This treatment was persisted with, until in a few days a marked improvement occurred; he began to sleep, his pulse improved in tone, and he looked less worn and emaciated. He now began to take food voluntarily, and

now and then to make rational remarks. His dementia, however, was still great; he did not wonder at, or enquire about his position or surroundings, nor could he say at what College he had been. He remained feeble and bed-ridden for five weeks after admission, when, for the first time, he was got out of bed; he soon became able to walk a little with the help of an attendant in the Airing Courts, and was found to have gained 12lbs. in weight. This improvement in physical condition went on gradually until by the middle of October he could walk well and eat heartily. On October 21st he was taken to the Weekly Entertainment, and quite enjoyed the fun, being bright and cheerful, and recognizing those about him. He was now allowed to walk outside the Asylum Grounds, and from this time his mind rapidly returned. He was still, however, strange at times, laughing in a curious way during conversation. He was constantly encouraged to join in the ordinary recreations of the patients, to take long walks, or other forms of exercise. His memory was the last of his faculties to return, and one was much astonished sometimes to note the very long time he took to recall a distant event. With this exception he was by November 30th quite well. He had gained during his $4\frac{1}{2}$ months in the Asylum 3st. 8lbs. He was discharged recovered on December 27th.

This case is noteworthy as an instance of the satisfactory results of Asylum treatment. His obstinacy with his food and his emaciation were so great when he was admitted that he was looked upon as "in extremis," and without the firm dealing of trained Asylum Attendants there is hardly any doubt that he would have died of exhaustion and malnutrition. It may be noted that the deep reflexes were absent at the time of his most profound adynamia. This fact is not without interest, evidencing as it does the intensity of the exhaustion of the cerebro-spinal system.

*Acute Melancholia — Intermittent Hæmaturia — Intense Anæmia — Death —
Autopsy — Villous Growth of Bladder — Remarks.*

D. L., aged 59, married, needle stamper, admitted September 3rd, 1883.

There is no family history of insanity, but a strong one of consumption. The Surgeon formerly in attendance reports symptoms of left renal calculus, with occasional hæmorrhage for many years past. The patient however was at work until six weeks ago, when he lost so much blood per urethram that he had to lay up. A week ago he became deluded and excited; this morning he attempted suicide by hanging, and yesterday he sat on the fire and said he was in hell.

State on Admission :

The patient is a tall thin man with auburn hair turning grey. His lips and conjunctivæ are white, and he has all the symptoms of advanced anæmia, systolic bruits are heard at the base and apex of the heart. His pulse though small is not easily compressed. Lung signs normal. Liver dulness five inches. He states that sometimes after a jolt or strain he has had severe pain in the "backbone" low down. At present he has no pain, and passes about three pints of urine per diem. Urine:—Smoky; muco-purulent deposit. Albumin 1-10th. The microscope reveals abundant pus cells, some loose epithelial cells and great numbers of red blood corpuscles. Mentally, he is deluded, restless and excited and is actively suicidal. Such were the notes of his condition when brought to the Asylum. He was ordered a mixture containing acid gallic gr. x, tinct. digitalis m vi, every four hours, which controlled the hæmorrhage for a time; it shortly, however, recommenced, and his excitement at the same time increased. Six weeks later the hæmaturia ceased and his melancholia became less intense. He was now dull and depressed, but would converse more freely and sensibly. He needed still to be most closely watched to prevent his self-destruction. Three months later, on Feb. 2nd, the hæmorrhage again became profuse, his urine being port-wine coloured. At the same time his melancholia yielded to a suicidal mania of so acute a degree that he had to be dressed in strong things and placed in a padded room. Large doses of gallic acid were given, which almost controlled the hæmorrhage and with it the mental excitement, so that he went back to bed in the Hospital. No further hæmorrhage took place until May 28th, when blood again appeared in his urine and continued to be present henceforward in greater or less quantity varying from day to day and week to week. When it was slight his mind was pretty well, when it was profuse he became acutely distressed, deluded, and suicidal. So things went on until December 10th, when he developed a right hydrothorax without inflammatory symptoms. He was now very feeble indeed, being hardly able to move without a syncope; on December 14th he died of cardiac asthenia.

Autopsy :

A general examination was refused by his friends, permission, however, being given for the abdomen to be opened. In the bladder situate on the posterior part of the floor to the left of the median line, was a villous tumour of the size of a bantam's egg; it was attached by a narrow peduncle to the bladder wall. There was no disease of the kidneys, which were pale and anæmic; there was no stone in either. The spleen was pale and much enlarged being nearly a pound in weight.

Remarks:

We have in this case a noteworthy example of the ætiological relations between anæmia and melancholia. The exacerbations of his hæmorrhage and his melancholia were very striking in their synchronism. The diagnosis of the source of the hæmorrhage and of the character of the lesion present was never very clear. There was a distinct history of sharp pain having existed at intervals for many years with occasional occurrences of hæmaturia; renal calculus therefore was a possible diagnosis. Whilst here, however, he never had this pain, and the only symptom pointing to the kidney as the source of hæmorrhage was the fact that the urine was almost invariably of a dull smoky hue. Further, the entire absence of any pain or difficulty in micturition was against the presence of vesical calculus. He was sounded for stone with negative results; the sound, moreover, failed to the villous feel growth, which was situate so far from the internal meatus that it caused no stoppage pain during the act of micturition.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS,
DIETARY TABLES,
AND
MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

County and City of Worcester Lunatic Asylum.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

General Statement of the Receipts and Payments from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1884.

RECEIPTS.

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.					
From Unions Contributing to the Erection and Repairs of the Asylum for Lunatics, viz. :—			£.	s.	D.
Alcester	363	6	0		
Bromsgrove	1,661	1	6		
Cleobury Mortimer	80	0	10		
Droitwich	1,370	0	5		
Dudley	1,805	18	3		
Evesham	460	10	3		
Kidderminster	1,736	3	1		
Kingsnorton	1,642	8	8		
Martley	732	11	1		
Newent	61	18	6		
Pershore	764	4	1		
Shipston-on-Stour	155	13	9		
Solihull	252	10	10		
Stourbridge	1,512	9	0		
Stratford-on-Avon	47	13	10		
Stow-on-the-Wold	26	1	6		
Tenbury	225	11	1		
Tewkesbury	56	13	6		
Upton-on-Severn	992	5	9		
Westbromwich	474	11	10		
Worcester	1,893	1	6		
				16,314	15 3
From Treasurer of the County of Worcester for Wandering Lunatics	123	17	0		
				123	17 0
From Places not contributing to the Erection, &c., of Asylum, viz. :—					
Aston	18	19	0		
Bishop Stortford	2	6	0		
Monmouth	14	12	0		
				35	17 0
Prison Commissioners	1	17	11		
				1	17 11
Private Patients	2,052	1	8		
				2,052	1 8
Sales	792	15	10		
				792	15 10
Artificers' Wages Refunded	444	3	1		
				444	3 1
Cash Withdrawn from Deposit	1,000	0	0		
				1,000	0 0
Piggeries, &c., Refunded	34	12	0		
				34	12 0
New Building „	68	1	3		
				68	1 3
Total Receipts				20,868	1 0

PAYMENTS.

PROVISIONS.			£.	s.	D.	£.	s.	D.
Ale			36	11	0			
Arrowroot			13	4	5			
Bacon			194	14	10			
Barm			18	18	4			
Beer Duty, &c.			152	5	8			
Butter			280	13	11			
Cheese			134	14	6			
Chicory			8	3	1			
Coffee			60	6	4			
Currants and Raisins			74	2	10			
Confectionery			0	18	9			
Eggs			122	14	4			
Fish			263	3	8			
Flour			1,238	0	0			
Geese, &c.			17	17	3			
Hops			85	14	9			
Lard			1	6	0			
Malt			271	9	11			
Meat:—Fat Stock, purchased.....			1,411	14	0			
„ Canadian, fresh			70	19	11			
„ Pork, Canadian			181	14	8			
„ Preserved (tinned)			391	5	10			
„ American Ox Tongues			0	0	0			
Milk, Swiss			207	6	10			
Molasses			6	17	0			
Mustard			10	16	0			
Maccaroni			0	6	0			
Oatmeal			0	10	0			
Oranges			2	2	6			
Onions			0	16	0			
Pepper			5	12	0			
Potatoes			50	19	4			
Rice			1	11	10			
Salt			5	13	0			
Saltpetre			0	8	10			
Sauces			2	3	4			
Spices			2	2	3			
Split Peas			23	8	7			
Sugar			286	14	0			
Tapioca			0	1	9			
Tea			233	5	6			
Vinegar			6	17	7			
SALARIES AND WAGES.						5,878	6	4
Officers			2,081	19	6			
Servants			1,909	5	9			
						3,991	5	3
SURGERY AND DISPENSARY.								
Drugs, &c.			197	3	9			
Carried forward						197	3	9
						10,066	15	4

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	20	11	11	11,663	12	10
Blue.....	3	1	3			
Brushes	54	17	10			
Coals—Gas, Cannel and Wigan	270	11	10			
„ Kibbles or Nuts	79	6	5			
„ Kilburn.....	102	5	4			
„ Lumps	546	15	8			
„ Smith's Breeze.....	6	1	10			
Candles	6	18	10			
Earthenware and Glass	45	1	7			
Gas Stoker's Wages	34	9	6			
Gutta Percha Chamber	0	2	2			
House Flannel	45	8	10			
Ironmongery	99	2	4			
Laundry Man.....	9	0	0			
Lime for Gas.	16	13	5			
Laundry Waggon	3	10	0			
Matches	2	8	0			
Soaps	137	6	5			
Soda	16	9	8			
Starch.....	3	7	6			
Water Supply Man	30	15	0			
Washing during Alterations	233	2	0			
				1,767	7	4
FURNITURE AND BEDDING.						
American Cloth.....	2	5	0			
Bed Ticking	19	7	6			
Blankets	39	12	3			
Carpets	0	8	2			
Chair Gimp	0	10	6			
Chairs	2	0	6			
Cotton, Knitting	6	9	9			
Cretonne.....	1	19	9			
Curtains	0	7	0			
„ Binding	2	17	0			
Dusters	1	18	7			
Flocks.....	2	10	0			
Huckaback.....	12	4	5			
Holland	13	9	6			
Horse Hair.....	8	8	0			
Linoleum	25	3	3			
Mattress Binding	1	13	0			
Macintosh	119	0	1			
Pillows	4	0	5			
Rugs Hearth	12	9	3			
Sheeting.....	215	4	11			
Table Cloths	3	8	7			
Upholsterer	40	6	0			
Wadding.....	0	16	6			
				536	9	11
Carried forward.....				13,967	10	1

	£.	s.	D.	£.	s.	D.
Brought forward				13,967	10	1
FARM AND GARDEN.						
Baskets	1	9	0			
Besoms	1	19	6			
Blacksmith.....	12	19	11			
Bran	39	15	0			
Butcher	4	14	6			
Cart Sheet	0	15	0			
Coir Yarn	0	4	0			
Cows	243	6	6			
Commission on Purchasing Stock.....	5	3	0			
Cultivator, Hire of	13	10	0			
Draining Tiles	18	0	3			
Drainers	41	13	3			
Edderings	0	15	0			
Grinding Corn	4	2	9			
Guano	37	11	0			
Grease.....	0	10	0			
Hire of Sacks.....	2	19	4			
Hire of Threshing Machine.....	15	5	0			
Horses.....	1	6	0			
Implements and Repairs.....	6	15	6			
License	3	15	0			
Nut Meal	7	5	0			
Oil Cake.....	32	7	4			
Oats.....	2	11	0			
Pigs.....	30	13	0			
Powder and Shot	0	6	11			
Plants.....	1	6	6			
Rates and Taxes	143	1	1			
Rent	431	15	6			
Sawing Timber.....	13	7	2			
Saddlery	16	8	0			
Salt (Rock).....	0	6	0			
Seeds	70	18	8			
Sharps.....	21	16	0			
Traces	0	12	6			
Veterinary	4	0	0			
Wages of Servants	263	17	1			
Wheelwright	28	18	0			
				1,525	19	3
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Advertising	23	12	6			
Amusements	9	6	5			
Birds	3	6	0			
Bird Seed	12	1	0			
Boiler Insurance	4	16	3			
Books and Periodicals	32	16	1			
Cages	2	19	4			
Cart for Ashes	12	0	0			
Carriage of Goods.....	37	18	11			
Clocks and Repairs	4	11	6			
Carried forward.....	143	8	0	15,493	9	4

	£.	s.	D.	£.	s.	D.
Brought forward	143	8	0	15,493	9	4
Coloured Paper	3	11	8			
Corks	0	6	6			
Cooperage	11	15	10			
Cricket Bats, &c.	1	3	6			
Difference in Charge, Patient at Fisherton	20	1	2			
Escapes	3	12	0			
Fish for Aquaria	1	14	6			
Flower Pots	5	12	6			
„ Seeds	5	7	0			
Gratuities	32	12	0			
Killing Rats	1	17	0			
License for Porter	0	15	0			
Moulding for Pictures	9	12	0			
Music and Repairs of Instruments	21	10	4			
Marking Ink	1	15	0			
Nuts for Birds	0	6	8			
Oil	15	12	4			
Ornaments.....	1	4	9			
Postage Stamps.....	44	7	4			
Printing	15	3	3			
„ Report.....	56	15	0			
Postmaster and Carriers	1	0	6			
Stationery	94	10	1			
Subscription to Powick School	5	0	0			
„ „ Churchyard	5	0	0			
Telegrams	1	11	6			
Tobacco and Snuff	106	19	11			
Travelling	23	17	7			
Waste Paper	13	14	5			
Workmen's Wages Refunded by New Buildings and Repairs Accounts	446	8	2			
				1,096	5	6
Total payments.....				16,589	14	10

City of Worcester Lunatic Asylum, from the 1st day of January to Asylum, pursuant to the Act 16 and 17 Vic., cap. 97, sec. 58.

CR.	PAYMENTS.						
		£.	s.	D.	£.	s.	D.
By	Salaries and Wages	3,991	5	3			
„	Provisions	5,878	6	4			
„	Wines and Spirits	303	1	5			
„	Necessaries (Fuel, &c.)	1,767	7	4			
„	Surgery and Dispensary	197	3	9			
„	Clothing	1,293	16	1			
„	Furniture and Bedding	536	9	11			
„	Farm and Garden	951	2	8			
„	Rent, Rates, Taxes, &c.	574	16	7			
„	Miscellaneous, viz., Print- ing, Stationery, Work- men's Wages, Tobacco, &c.	1,096	5	6			
	Less refunded by Repairs Account for Workmen's Wages, &c.	608	6	10			
		487	18	8			
„	Gross Payments as above on account of Maintenance (for details see Pages 69 to 73), less deductions as above stated (also see Page 77)				15,981	8	0
„	Funerals, Removals, and Allowances (Repaid in Maintenance Account) ...				118	9	4
„	Amount Transferred to Repairs Account, being profit on Out-County and Private Patients				927	4	10
„	Fisherton Asylum, per Stourbridge Union, for Maintenance of a Patient				20	4	10
„	Rubery Hill Asylum, per Unions to which the several patients belong ...	1,111	11	2			
„	Differential charge, being excess beyond ordinary rate and 14s. per week . . .	905	17	10			
„	Cost of Removing Patients to Asylum	6	12	2			
					2,024	1	2
„	Repairs				2,024	1	11
„	Amount Refunded on account of Board of Private Patients received in excess				2	11	5
„	New Buildings				18,668	12	0
31st December, 1884 :—							
„	Treasurer's Balance	2,030	17	2			
„	Clerk's ditto	168	10	1			
		2,199	7	3			
Less	Balance due to Treasurer on New Buildings Account	1,631	18	7	567	8	8
					40,334	2	2

Statement showing the Average Weekly Cost on the Net Expenditure

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amount.			Average.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Provisions	5,932	6	4	0	2	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Clothing	1,196	16	11	0	0	7
Salaries and Wages	4,005	1	5	0	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Necessaries.....	1,833	3	8	0	0	11
Surgery and Dispensary	197	3	9	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wines and Spirits.....	351	11	4	0	0	2
Furniture and Bedding	514	17	10	0	0	3
Farm and Garden.....	1,871	13	2	0	0	11
Miscellaneous	488	6	10	0	0	3
	16,391	1	3	0	8	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Less received for Goods Sold from Farm and Stores	792	15	10	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Net Expenditure	15,598	5	5	0	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aggregate Number of Days' Residence				283,349		
Daily Average Number Resident.....				774		

BALANCE SHEET,

ASSETS.				£.	s.	d.
To Treasurer's Balance	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
„ Clerk's „	2,030	17	2			
	168	10	1			
„ Amount due this day from Unions, &c., for Maintenance and care of Patients.....				2,199	7	3
„ Amount owing by sundry Persons for Goods Sold				1,585	16	2
„ Amount on deposit at Bank.....				92	6	8
				500	0	0
				4,377	10	1

Statement showing Actual Expenditure for the Year.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross Payments on Account of Maintenance (see Page 75).....				15,981	8	0
<i>Add—</i>						
Increase in Amount owing for Salaries and Wages.....	13	16	2			
Increase in Amount owing to Sundry Persons	98	16	3			
Decrease in Sales	23	14	9			
Decrease in Stock.....	273	6	1			
				409	13	3
<i>Deduct--</i>						
Sales				16,391	1	3
				792	15	10
Balance, being Net Expenditure				15,598	5	5

Equal to an Average Weekly Cost per Patient 7s. 8½d.

1ST JANUARY, 1885.

LIABILITIES.			
	£	s.	d.
By Amount due this day to Tradesmen on Account of Patients' Maintenance	810	3	5
„ Repairs Accounts, Profit on Out County and Private Patients	206	17	4
„ Salaries and Wages	613	0	10
„ Rubery Hill Asylum.....	294	16	4
„ Private Patient	0	18	10
Surplus Balance.....	2,451	13	4
	<hr/> 4,377	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 1

14th March, 1885.

FRED. A. WHEELER, Auditor.

Dr. Profit and Loss Account of the Farm and Garden

	£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Stock, 1st January, 1884				2,885	5	3
„ Seeds, Live Stock, Wages, Rent of Land, Taxes, &c., viz. :—Lady-Day Quarter	472	11	0			
„ Midsummer Quarter	257	1	7			
„ Michaelmas Quarter	499	1	7			
„ Christmas Quarter	313	14	2			
	<hr/>			1,542	8	4
„ Presumed Rent of Freehold				84	3	0
„ Wash and Grains from Asylum				90	0	0
„ Wages of Farm Bailiff, two Gardeners, and two Farm Servants, not included in above				330	0	0
Balance, being Profit on the Year				274	14	2
14th March, 1885. FRED. A. WHEELER, Auditor.						
				5,206	10	9

for the Year ending 31st December, 1884.

Cr.

	£.	s.	D.	£.	s.	D.
By Supplied to the Asylum :—						
548½ Gallons New Milk	27	8	6			
19,075 „, Seconds ditto	635	16	8			
197 Quarts Cream	13	2	8			
3,373½lbs. Butter	224	18	0			
10,630lbs. Pork	300	10	10			
1,410lbs. Veal	40	3	8			
10,245lbs. Beef	292	17	0			
134lbs. Bacon	4	3	9			
900 Gallons Cider and Perry	15	0	0			
Roots, Vegetables, Herbs, Fruit, &c.	456	2	7			
				2,010	3	8
By Sales :—						
795 Pints New Milk	4	19	5			
69¾ „, Cream	2	6	6			
268½lbs. Fresh Butter.....	17	18	0			
1 Cow.....	15	9	0			
17 Calves	40	10	0			
1 Boar Pig.....	5	18	6			
1,127 Bushels Wheat	244	1	6			
200 „, Beans	44	17	0			
260 „, Barley.....	51	5	0			
24 „, Oats	4	0	0			
17 Cwt. Hay.....	2	11	0			
7 „, Bran.....	1	15	0			
500 Hop Poles	3	0	0			
Hides, Skins, and Fat	17	13	4			
Use of Boar and Bull.....	8	11	6			
				464	15	9
By Hauling and other Horse Work for the Asylum				184	12	0
„, Keep of Fat Stock				7	8	0
„, Stock, 31st December, 1884				2,539	11	4
				5,206	10	9

*Contract Prices for the several Articles of Consumption in the
County and City Lunatic Asylum, for the year 1884.*

ARTICLES.	Lady-Day Quarter.		Midsummer Quarter.		Michaelmas Quarter.		Christmas Quarter.		Average for the year 1884.		Average for the year 1883.	
	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.
*Arrowroot, per lb.									0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bacon, per lb.	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{5}{16}$	0	8
*Bath Bricks, per 100									5	6	5	6
*Black Lead, per lb.									0	3	0	3 $\frac{5}{8}$
*Blacking, per gross									2	4	2	4
*Blue, per lb.									0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	9
*Candles (Dips.), per 12lbs. ...									5	2	5	0 $\frac{1}{6}$
*Ditto (Comp.), per 12lbs. ...									6	6	6	1
Cheese, per cwt.	51	4	49	0	56	0	55	6	52	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	0
*Chicory, per cwt.									34	0	33	9
Coal (Lumps), per ton	12	0	11	0	12	0	12	0	11	9	11	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
,, (Wigan Gas), per ton ...	16	6	15	10	15	6	15	6	15	10	15	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
,, (Cannel), per ton.....	26	0	25	0	24	0	24	0	24	9	26	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
,, (Kibbles), per ton	10	3	10	0	10	0	10	6	10	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	0
Coffee, roasted, per cwt.	93	0	88	0	93	4	90	0	91	1	91	8
Currants, per cwt.	29	6	29	6	27	0	27	0	28	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flour (2nds), per 280lbs. ...	31	0	29	0	27	0	26	0	28	3	33	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto (Thirds), ditto	29	0	27	3	25	0	24	0	26	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	31	3
Malt (per 42lbs.)	5	6	5	7	5	6	5	6	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	9
*Molasses, per cwt.									11	6	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
*Mustard, per lb.									0	8	0	7 $\frac{3}{8}$
*Pepper, per lb.									0	8	0	7 $\frac{3}{8}$
*Raisins, per cwt.									37	0	32	0
*Rice, per cwt.									12	9	12	0
*Salt, per ton.									28	4	27	8
Soft Soap, per 64lbs.	8	10	8	9	8	9	8	6	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	0
*Soda, per cwt.									4	3	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
*Split Peas, per cwt.									12	9	12	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
*Starch (Common), per cwt. ...									22	6	23	2
*Ditto (Glenfield), per cwt. ...									45	0	42	8
Sugar (Lump), per cwt.	30	0	28	0	28	0	23	6	27	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	9
Ditto (Raw), per cwt.	29	0	27	6	26	0	24	0	26	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	6
Snuff, per lb.	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7
Tobacco, per lb.	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5
Tea, per lb.	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	1	3	1	1 $\frac{7}{8}$
*Vinegar, per gallon									0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$

Those marked * are contracted for by the year.

PATIENTS' DIETARY.

	BREAKFAST, 7 A.M.		DINNER, 1 P.M.		SUPPER, 6 P.M.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
SUNDAY	1 pt. coffee, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	1 pint coffee 5 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	5 oz. fresh roast meat, cooked without bone; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk or beer, vegetables.	4 oz. fresh roast meat, cooked without bone; 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk or beer, vegetables.	1 pint tea, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	1 pint tea, 5 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.
MONDAY	" "	" "	3 oz. compressed tinned beef, 6 oz. suet pudding; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk or beer.	3 oz. compressed tinned beef, 5 oz. suet pudding; 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk or beer.	" "	" "
TUESDAY	" "	" "	12 oz. fish, clean and uncooked; or 5 oz. boiled meat without bone; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk or beer, vegetables.	12 oz. fish, clean and uncooked; or 4 oz. boiled meat without bone; 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk or beer, vegetables.	" "	" "
WEDNESDAY	" "	" "	1 pt. Irish stew, containing 3 oz. Australian tinned mutton, with vegetables; varied by substituting puddings of fruit or rhubarb when in season; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. milk or beer.	1 pint Irish stew, containing 3 oz. Australian tinned mutton, with vegetables; varied same as Males; 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk or beer.	" "	" "
THURSDAY ..	" "	" "	16 oz. potato pie, containing 4 oz. tinned beef, with vegetables; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk or beer.	12 oz. potato pie, containing 3 oz. tinned beef, with vegetables; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk or beer.	" "	" "
FRIDAY	" "	" "	5 oz. boiled American pork; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk or beer, vegetables.	4 oz. boiled American pork; 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk or beer, vegetables.	" "	" "
SATURDAY ..	" "	" "	1 pt. pea soup, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. milk or beer.	1 pt. pea soup, 5 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. milk or beer.	" "	" "

BREAKFAST.—To make one gallon of coffee— $\frac{2}{3}$ oz. coffee, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. chicory, 4 oz. sugar, 12 oz. milk.

DINNER.—SUNDAY.—The Vegetables are Potatoes, and the allowance about 11 oz. uncooked to each Male and 9 oz. uncooked to each Female Patient.

MONDAY.—No Vegetables allowed.

TUESDAY.—The vegetables are potatoes, about 11 oz. uncooked to each Male and 9 oz. uncooked to each Female Patient.

WEDNESDAY.—The vegetables are about 10 oz. uncooked potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. carrots and onions uncooked, to each Male and Female Patient.

THURSDAY.—The vegetables are about 11 oz. uncooked potatoes to each Male and 9 oz. uncooked to each Female Patient, onions for flavouring.

FRIDAY.—To make the pie crust 3 oz. flour is allowed for a Male Patient and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for a Female, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. dripping.

SATURDAY.—The vegetables are either about 8 oz. uncooked carrots or parsnips or 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. uncooked cabbages to the Patients generally, but the Hospital and Imbecile Patients have about 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. uncooked potatoes, with a few oz. cabbage or carrots.

SUPPER.—To make one gallon of tea—1 oz. tea, 4 oz. sugar, 12 oz. milk.

The working Patients on the Farm, in the Workshops, Laundry and Wards are allowed 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cheese, and half-pint beer, at ten o'clock.

ATTENDANTS' DIETARY.

MALE ATTENDANTS' DAILY ALLOWANCE.

1 lb. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cooked meat free from bone, 3 pints beer, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk, 1 lb. vegetables (varied in season).

WEEKLY ALLOWANCE.

3 oz. tea or 6 oz. coffee, 12 oz. raw sugar, 12 oz. fresh or 1 lb. salt butter, or 2 lb. bacon, or 2 lb. cheese. Fruit pudding or tart on Sunday.

FEMALE ATTENDANTS' DAILY ALLOWANCE.

1 lb. bread, 6 oz. cooked meat free from bone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of beer, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk, 1 lb. vegetables (varied in season).

WEEKLY ALLOWANCE.

3 oz. tea or 6 oz. coffee, 12 oz. raw sugar, 8 oz. fresh or 12 oz. salt butter, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bacon or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cheese. Fruit pudding or tart on Sunday.

Annual Statement showing the number of Lunatics and Idiots chargeable to the several Unions in the County and City of Worcester, whether confined in Asylums or otherwise, on 1st January, 1885.

UNIONS.	In County and City Asylum.		In other Asylums.		In Work-houses.		With Friends.		Totals.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alcester	6	11	1	0	0	0	0	4	7	15	22
Bromsgrove	29	42	3	1	6	5	1	4	39	52	91
Bromyard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cleobury Mortimer	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	6
Droitwich	26	39	2	4	2	5	1	1	31	49	80
Dudley	31	36	4	7	0	0	6	11	41	54	95
Evesham	5	16	1	1	3	6	0	1	9	24	33
Kidderminster	39	38	3	5	4	9	1	4	47	56	103
Kingsnorton	29	38	5	3	8	17	1	3	43	61	104
Ledbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martley	16	19	1	0	5	7	3	8	25	34	59
Newent	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	4
Pershore	20	16	1	1	0	8	2	3	23	28	51
Shipston-on-Stour	4	3	0	0	5	2	0	1	9	6	15
Solihull	8	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	13
Stourbridge	33	38	3	2	10	13	4	10	50	63	113
Stow-on-the-Wold	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Stratford-on-Avon	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Tenbury	3	7	1	1	2	1	0	0	6	9	15
Tewkesbury	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Upton-on-Severn	15	34	1	0	2	4	2	3	20	41	61
West Bromwich	8	16	1	1	0	0	1	2	10	19	29
Worcester	42	46	1	3	4	4	3	2	50	55	105
„ County of	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	6
Totals	324	412	29	30	51	81	25	60	429	583	1012
Totals for last year	320	390	28	30	46	83	28	63	422	566	988

Twenty-five Males and Thirty Females included under the heading “In other Asylums” are those who have been transferred to Rubery Hill Asylum.

*Number of Patients Chargeable to each Union on
31st December, 1884.*

Unions, &c.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alcester.....	6	11	17
Bromsgrove	29	42	71
Cleobury Mortimer	1	3	4
Droitwich	26	39	65
Dudley	31	36	67
Evesham	5	16	21
Kidderminster	39	38	77
Kingsnorton	29	38	67
Martley	16	19	35
Newent... ..	1	2	3
Pershore	20	16	36
Shipston-on-Stour	4	3	7
Solihull	8	4	12
Stourbridge	33	38	71
Stow-on-Wold	0	2	2
Stratford-on-Avon	2	0	2
Tenbury	3	7	10
Tewkesbury	2	1	3
Upton-on-Severn	15	34	49
West Bromwich	8	16	24
Worcester	42	46	88
„ County of.....	4	1	5
Prison Commissioners	0	1	1
Merthyr Tydfil.....	0	1	1
Private Patients	324	414	738
	19	31	50
Total	343	445	788

Statement showing the weekly rate of charge for Maintenance of every private patient at the end of the year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Paying 15s. per week	17	22	39
„ 12s. „	0	4	4
„ 10s. „	2	4	6
„ 8s. 2d. „	0	1	1
	19	31	50

The following are the conditions under which Private Patients are admitted into the Asylum :—

I. They must either have a settlement on some Union in the County, or else immediately prior to admission have been resident in some part of the County or City of Worcester.

II. It is intended they shall be in such a pecuniary position that whilst their relatives are unable to place them in a Private Asylum, they can afford to pay more for their maintenance than the ordinary pauper charge.

III. The payments are required to be made monthly in advance.

IV. The Pauper weekly rate of Maintenance at the end of the year was 8s. 2d. The excess charge made beyond this for the Maintenance of Private Patients was carried to the credit of the Repairs Account.

V. The various blank forms for the order, Medical Certificates, &c., are to be obtained at the Asylum from the Medical Superintendent, who will give any information that may be necessary.

	Per Year.		Per Year.
+Superintendent	£650	1 Female Attendant.....	£34
First Assistant Medical Officer	150	4 " " (each)	24
Second " "	100	2 " " (each)	22
*Chaplain	280	6 " " (each)	20
*Clerk to the Committee of Visitors	120	1 " "	18
*Auditor	54	1 " "	17
*Asylum Clerk	200	5 " " (each)	16
Matron	70	7 " " (each)	14
+Farm Bailiff	62	1 Night Attendant	24
+Engineer and Gatekeeper	90	1 " "	22
Storekeeper	50	1 " "	20
Superintendent's Clerk.....	28	1 Cook	35
1 Chief Male Attendant.....	60	1 Dressmaker Attendant	24
1 Chief Female "	55	1 Housemaid "	18
4 Male Attendants	35	1 " "	15
1 " "	33	1 Kitchen Maid "	17
7 " " (each)	28	1 " "	12
4 " " (each)	26	1 Laundry Maid "	25
3 " " (each)	24	1 " "	18
1 Night Attendant	38	1 " "	17
1 " "	30	1 " "	12
1 " "	28	1 Cabinet Maker	17s.
1 Farm Servant.....	20	1 Carpenter	17s.
1 Carter	20	a 1 Cowman	12s.
1 Brewer and Assistant Storekeeper	39	1 Shoemaker.....	15s.
1 Gardener	28	* 1 Farm Servant.....	15s.
1 Painter Attendant.....	46. 16s.	* 1 Excavator	18s.
1 Plumber "	44. 4s.	b 1 Farm Servant.....	17s.
1 Carpenter "	40	b 1 " "	16s.
1 Band Instructor.....	10	b 1 " "	14s.
1 Stoker	32	* 1 Mason	26s.
1 Porter	29	1 Gas Stoker	14s.
1 Assistant Gardener	20	1 Upholsterer.....	15s.
1 Baker Attendant	41. 12s.	1 Water Supply.....	12s.
1 Tailor Attendant	44. 4s.	1 Laundry Man.....	12s.
1 Chimney Sweeper.....	31. 4s.		

Without a mark, have Bed, Board, and Washing. † Have Furnished House, Gas, Fire, Vegetables, and Washing. * Non-resident.
a Non-Resident but Boarded. b Have Fire and Lodging. All Male and Female Attendants and Female Servants are supplied with Uniform.

*Chief Attendant's Return of Male Patients Employed during the
Year ending December 31st, 1884.*

How Employed.	No. of Days' Work.
Tailors.....	3,537
Shoemakers	1,635
Carpenters	2,385
Upholsterers and Hair Pickers	5,879
Assisting Engineer, Smith, Stoker, and Gasman	4,389
„ Painter, Glazier, Whitewasher, and Plumber	2,417
„ Mason and Bricklayer.....	564
„ in Stores, Baker, Brewer, and Butcher	1,984
„ Clerks	1,382
„ Attendants in house work	18,059
„ on Farm and Garden	28,281
Total number of days' work	70,512
Weekly Average	1,356
Daily Average	226
Employed 64 per cent. of the average number of male patients resident throughout the year.	

*Matron's Return of Female Patients Employed during the Year
ending December 31st, 1884.*

How Employed.	No. of Days' Work.
In Sewing	45,560
In the Laundry.....	16,369
Assisting Attendants in House Work	20,831
„ Housemaids	616
„ in the Kitchen	6,173
„ in the Garden	567
Total number of days' work	90,116
Weekly Average	1,733
Daily Average	288·9
Employed 66 per cent. of the average number of female patients resident throughout the year.	

*Articles Made and Repaired from the 1st of January to 31st of
December, 1884.*

	Made.	Repaired.
<i>Tailors' Shop.</i>		
Cloth Overcoats	0	36
„ Jackets	11	279
„ Vests	10	211
„ Trousers	129	423
„ Breeches	0	2
„ Caps	226	12
Fustian Jackets	136	485
„ Trousers	102	881
„ Vests	112	559
Canvas Jackets	6	52
„ Vests	9	39
„ Trousers	49	119
„ Shirts	0	3
„ Male Dresses	0	49
„ Female „	0	32
„ Drawers, Serge	99	12
„ Bed Cases	70	0
„ Pillow Cases	63	0
Macintosh Bed Cases	45	8
„ Sheets	77	0
„ Cushions	2	0
„ Room Pads	48	0
American Leather Chair Cushions	4	0
„ „ Sofa Covers	2	0
„ „ Seat Covers	1	0
Sundry Articles—Hassocks Covered	20	0
„ „ Hearth Rugs	0	3
„ „ Felt Hats	0	6
„ „ Horse Rugs	0	2
„ „ Sand Bags	2	0
„ „ Braces	84	30½
„ „ Cocoa Matting	1	20
„ „ Carpets	34	56
„ „ Periodicals Covered	2080	0
<i>Upholsterers' Shop.</i>		
Hair Beds	38	144
Straw Beds	2	40
Sea Grass Mattresses	9	208
Pillows	37	159
Strong Room Pads	16	18
Kneeling Pads	6	15
Macintosh Bed Cases	45	4
„ „ Sheets	77	2
Cushions	8	24
Stretchers	0	3
Sofa Squabs	0	2
Sofa Bolsters	2	0
Chairs Covered	0	25
Chairs Gimped	0	6
Ottomans Covered	0	3
Music Stool Covered	0	1
<i>Shoemaker's Shop.</i>		
Mens' Strong Boots	2	35½
„ „ Light Boots	0	75½
„ „ Canvas Slippers	0	15½
Womens' Leather Boots	2	358
„ „ Slippers	0	124½

*Articles Made and Repaired from the 1st January to the 31st
December, 1884—Continued.*

		Made.	Repaired.
<i>Shoemaker's Shop.</i>	Womens' Canvas Boots	0	23
	Sundry Articles:—Lock Straps.....(dozens)	5	0
	Brace Ends (cut out) „	25½	0
	Boot Laces (cut out) .....(gross)	20½	0
	Leather Labels (cut out)	50	0
	Bands or Straps for Machinery	0	5
	Pad for Man-hole for Boiler	0	1
	Water Hose.....	0	1
	Pump Buckets	0	1
	Harness (sets of)	0	25
	Head Stalls for Horses	4	1
	Breechin Straps „	1	0
	Back Band „	1	0
	Leading Rein „	2	1
	Portmanteaus.....	0	4
	Carrying Straps for Bier .....(pairs)	2	0
	Leather Leggings	0	2

